

## THE TIMES Tomorrow

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## Sri Lanka claims coup plot foiled

President Jayewardene of Sri Lanka has claimed that he thwarted a plot, starting with race riots, to topple him and install a left-wing military dictatorship. The information was said to come from a group which rose against the previous government.

## Synagogue blast

A bomb exploded in an empty Johannesburg synagogue yesterday in an apparent unsuccessful attempt on the lives of President Viljoen of South Africa and Mr Elisha Lankin, the Israeli ambassador, who were due to attend a commemorative service.

## Sun apology

The Sun today apologized to Mrs Marcia McKay, widow of one of the Falklands VC's and to its readers following a Press Council censure over a "deplorable, insensitive deception on the public". Council report in full, page 4; Sun apology, *The Papers*, back page.

## Police search

Police will search the family home of Dr and Mrs Robert Jones today. Dr Jones has been questioned further about his account of his wife's disappearance. Earlier report, page 3.

## Pilot defects

The pilot of a Chinese MiG21 defected to South Korea setting off air raid warnings and stirring fears of a North Korean attack.

## State cash study

The Government is looking at plans to allow state industry to raise funds privately. It is also considering the £3bn sale of 51 per cent of British Gas. Page 13.

## Nuclear hitch

Britain's newest nuclear power station, at Hartlepool, has been closed because of a water leak, but the CEBG says there is no danger.

## P&O statement

Lord Inchcape, chairman of P&O, will make a statement today after growing speculation that he will be replaced by Mr Jeffrey Sterling, his deputy.

## Radio switch-off

Britain's commercial radio stations are the main casualties of an apparent decline in radio listening.

## Bank power

The shift in power at the Bank of England after the appointment of Mr Robin Leigh-Pemberton as governor is examined in the first of a series of City institutions.

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Letters: On prisons, from Mr M Wright, and Professor J E Thomas; jobs, from Mr R W Davis, and Mr J Chaloner.  
Leading articles: Green belt; Lebanon; Poland.  
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# Britain will stay firm in currency turmoil

By Frances Williams and Christopher Thomas

The British Government will stand by its "hands off" policy towards sterling in what promises to be a further bout of turmoil on foreign exchange markets after the unprecedented rise of the dollar to an all-time high against the pound last week.

Ministers see no reason for British interest rates to rise to protect the pound. This view is likely to be reinforced if, as expected, tomorrow's British money supply and government borrowing figures for July show a big improvement on the poor June figures.

Nor do they intend at present to join the concerted intervention by European and Japanese central banks to stop the dollar's rapid climb against virtually all other currencies - a move which last week met with little success despite their pumping of some \$2bn into the foreign exchange markets.

Until this intervention put pressure on sterling, the pound had clung to the dollar's coat tails, gaining ground against the European currencies and the yen and hurting the competitiveness of British industry.

With Europe now taking more than half Britain's exports, a high pound would put at risk the still uneven and fragile recovery. In these circumstances, officials argue that efforts to bolster the pound's value against the dollar - and hence other currencies - would scarcely be appropriate, even though a fall in the pound will inflate the cost of imported materials.

## Irish police shoot four in ambush

Four men were seriously ill in hospital in the Irish Republic yesterday after an exchange of fire between police and an armed gang outside the unoccupied home of Mr Galen Weston, a Canadian multimillionaire, at Roundwood, co Wicklow.

Detectors from the republic's anti-terrorist task force were waiting when seven men wearing boiler suits and balaclavas drove up to the house at 8 am. The gang opened fire, wounding three of the men. A fifth was arrested and two others escaped into woodland, one apparently injured.

The four shot men were taken to St Colmille's hospital, Loughinstown, and one who was more seriously injured was later transferred to Dublin.

The condition of the three others was said to be serious but stable. No police officers were injured.

The police believed they had foiled an attempt by the Irish National Liberation Army to kidnap Mr Weston, who is president of George Weston Ltd, the parent company of

The Government's resolve is likely to be tested to the limit over the forthcoming days and weeks. During the weekend, several more currencies, including the Saudi riyal, were devalued against the dollar.

On Saturday President Reagan undermined any impact that the United States' limited help in intervention might have had by rejecting European claims that high US interest rates are boosting the dollar at the expense of their economies.

In his weekly national radio broadcast, the President said: "It is not the interest we earn from holding a currency that matters most. It is the confidence you have that the value of your money will not depreciate from higher inflation." He cited the strong dollar as evidence of the growing strength of the US economy.

However, the latest US money supply figures, released late on Friday and showing monetary growth still well above target, have increased fears that US interest rates may rise further, putting more upward pressure on the dollar. Many analysts believe that high US interest rates - underpinned by the huge federal government deficit which is cornering the lion's share of available funds - will keep the US currency strong well into 1984, the presidential election year.

In New York, several analysts predicted yesterday that the big banks might follow a few smaller banks in raising their prime lending rates from 10.5 to 11 per cent during August.

Associated British Foods, which operates Fine Fare supermarkets. But Mr Weston, aged 42, speaking at the Guards polo club in Windsor where he had been playing alongside the Prince of Wales, dismissed the kidnapping motive.

"I would think that is a very remote possibility," he said. "I would imagine it was a theft attempt and they were trying to knock off the house."

He said he had not lived in the house for 10 years and seldom visited it, the last time being five or six months ago. "I am a resident in Canada, and have been for 10 years."

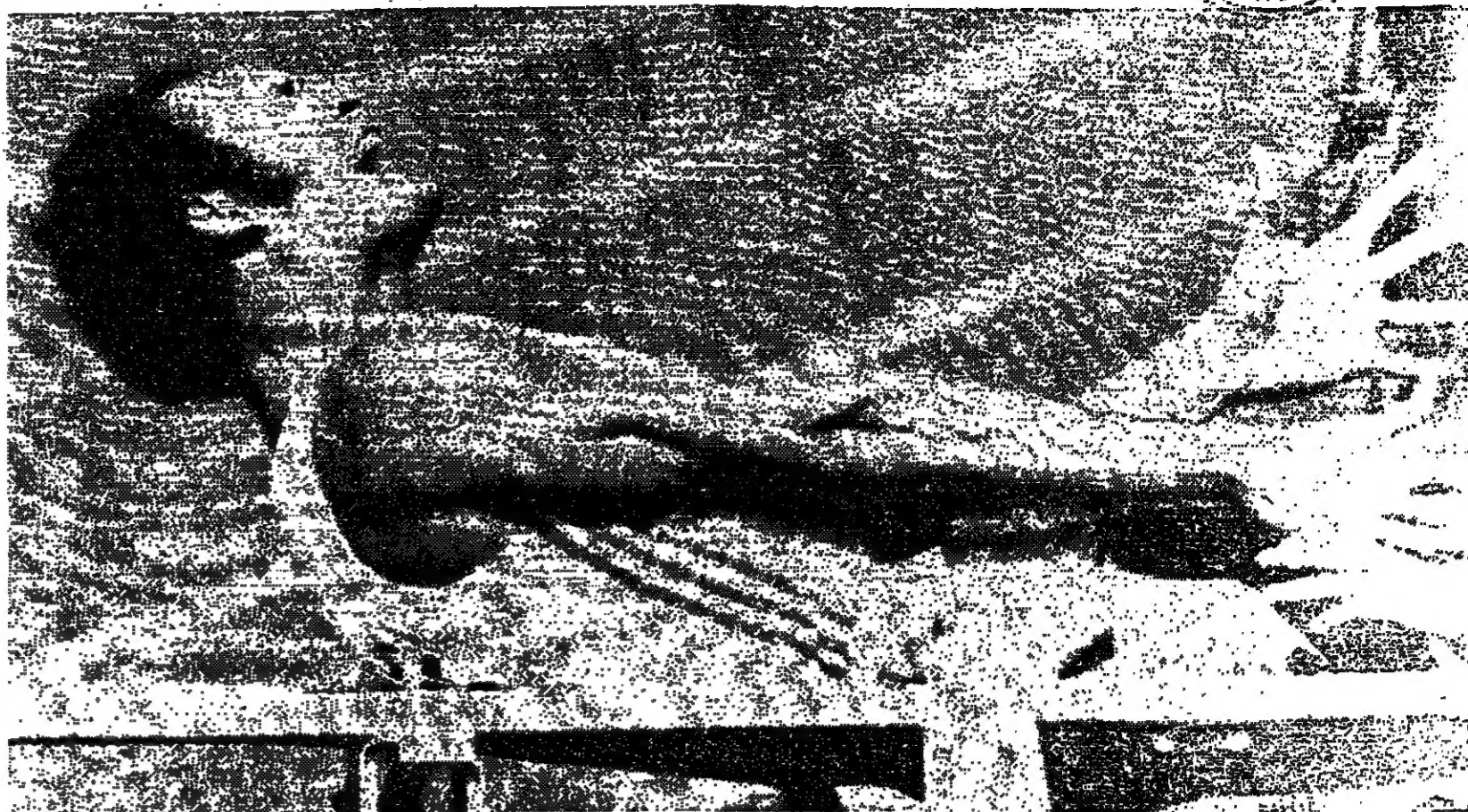
Mr Weston said he had heard of the attack on the 1pm radio news. To the surprise of his friends he went ahead with the polo match, leading his own team, the Maple Leafs, and immediately started another scare as he fell badly.

He lay motionless for several minutes after being thrown, and was taken by ambulance to a first aid centre before being driven away by his wife, Hilary, in a red Mercedes. "He has been very lucky, but do not worry, he is fine," she said.



Mr Galen Weston talking to a policeman yesterday at Windsor where he played in a polo match.

## Juantorena's stumble puts him out of the running



Cuba's Alberto Juantorena screaming in pain as he is carried from the track at Helsinki yesterday after stumbling during his 800-metre heat. He broke bones in his foot and tore ankle ligaments. After an operation doctors said he would be unable to run for at least three months.

## 159 nations make history

Helsinki (AP). - Athletes from 159 nations - the largest gathering of countries at any event in sport history - took part in the opening ceremony of the inaugural World Track and Field Championships in Helsinki's Olympic stadium yesterday.

There were so many flag bearers that after the Olympic-style march around the stadium there was not enough room for the usual straight line across the field. So they formed a huge arc.

The historic occasion followed partly from the huge television revenue for the championships, which are to end next Sunday. The International Amateur Athletic Federation (IAAF) had so much money in hand that it paid travel and lodging expenses for the more than 1,500 athletes and their coaches and team managers.

Signor Primo Nebiolo of Italy, who became president of the IAAF two years ago, dreamt of having 160 nations in the parade. He failed by one.

But it was still a runaway record, breaking the one set at Munich in 1972 when athletes from 123 countries marched at the opening of the Olympic Games.

The IAAF has 170 member nations; the latest recruit, Cyprus, was admitted three days ago.

President Mauno Koivisto of Finland declared the championships open. He won cheers from the crowd by reading a speech in Finnish.

Reports and results, page 22

## Stricken tanker's bow taken in tow as slick moves offshore

From Ray Kennedy Johannesburg

The bow section of the Spanish tanker Castillo de Bellver, which could still hold nearly half its cargo of 220,000 tons of crude oil, was taken in tow late yesterday while a change in the wind began nudging a massive slick, 27 miles long and up to seven miles wide, away from South Africa's western coast. But the threat of vast pollution remains.

The stern section of the tanker turned turtle and sank early yesterday in 1,000ft of water only 20 miles from the coast. "It is much too close in for comfort," said officials of Safmarine, the South African shipping company which is coordinating the salvage and anti-pollution operation. "As soon as its tanks rupture the oil in them could reach the shore very quickly, depending on the weather conditions."

Yesterday soot-laden rain from the Castillo de Bellver's funeral pyre blackened the snow-covered peaks of the Matroosberg mountains near Ceres, nearly 125 miles from where the tanker caught fire early on Saturday. Farmers in the Malmesbury area, South Africa's principle wheat-growing belt, said their crops and freshly-shorn sheep had been covered by the oily fallout.

The 26,200 horsepower Safmarine tug John Ross took the bow section in tow yesterday in a dramatic and extremely hazardous operation.

A diver was dangled from a helicopter to secure a line through one of the tanker's anchor flukes and then winch a



The tug John Ross approaching the wreck.

heavy towing line from the tug into position. Throughout the operation, which took nearly two hours, oil from the forward tanks gushed over him and there was the ever present danger that the bow section, pointing almost vertically into the air, would topple and sink.

There was no other way of doing it, a Safmarine official said. "There could be up to 600ft of the ship under water containing half its cargo."

The John Ross will try to tow the bulk as far away from the coast as possible and dump it where the oil will disperse and do minimum damage. "It is a question of doing it slowly but surely. Ships are designed to float horizontally, not vertically," the Safmarine official said.

Continued on back page, col 6

## Lebanon car bomb kills at least 35

From Kate Dourian Beirut

A car bomb exploded in a crowded vegetable market in the eastern Lebanese city of Baalbek yesterday, killing at least 35 people and injuring many more. The state radio said two Syrian soldiers were among those dead and 20 of the wounded were in a critical condition.

The casualty figure was expected to rise as rescue workers sought bodies from the rubble of buildings which were damaged in the explosion. Fourteen cars parked near the market place were set on fire.

It was the worst of a series of explosions which have struck different parts of Lebanon over the past few days. On Friday a car bomb exploded outside a mosque in the northern port city of Tripoli, killing 19 people. Baalbek, a historic city of ruined Roman temples, is 45 miles east of Beirut and lies in the Syrian-controlled Bekaa valley. Its population is mainly Shia Muslim.

There was no indication who was responsible for yesterday's car bombing.

The Palestine Central Council, the PLO's 81-member interim legislative body, ended a three-day session on Saturday in Tunis with a call for the resolution of the crisis within Fatah and the conflict between the PLO and Syria.

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Leading article, page 9

## Thatcher 'irritated' by talk of succession

By John Winder

Mrs Margaret Thatcher has become irritated by the speculation about who would succeed her if she were to leave office, some Conservative MPs believe.

The terseness with which she dismissed questions about her deputy "Willie Whitelaw is my deputy; always has been" is taken by some to indicate a degree of displeasure also with those who have been suggesting that formal arrangements should be made for a minister to undertake her work in her absence.

Mrs Thatcher's decision to retain Lord after his ennoblement Whitelaw as her deputy has had the effect, whether by design or accident, that the Prime Minister's temporary stand-in could not become her successor. No peer has been Prime Minister since 1801.

The Prime Minister emerged

## Suicide woman kills tourist at Notre Dame

From Our Correspondent Paris

A 25-year-old Frenchwoman who jumped 150ft to her death from a spiral staircase in one of Notre Dame Cathedral's twin towers yesterday also killed a Canadian woman tourist standing on the pavement below.

Two other bystanders were taken to hospital suffering from shock and minor injuries. The Canadian victim, who was 29, had been on a guided tour of the cathedral with her sister. She died instantly and the woman who jumped died later in hospital.

A Spanish tourist who was on the staircase when the woman jumped said that "she was crying and looking very determined".

The Frenchwoman was later identified as Veronique Stalla-Bourdillon and the tourist was named as Joanne Pelletier of Quebec.

## University rues its exclusive Sloane Ranger image

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

Exeter University in Devon is so concerned about its public school image that it has held an inquiry, which recommended that more effort be made to attract students from state schools.

The university, set in beautiful grounds on the outskirts of Exeter, has always been popular with middle class parents who felt that their daughters would be safe there.

But recently its popularity with the public schools has burgeoned and it is even included in *The Official Sloane Ranger Handbook* as a university with a sizeable number of Sloanes.

The three-man inquiry,

chaired by Professor John Dancy, former headmaster of Marlborough and a professor of education at the university, found that in the past three years the percentage of students Exeter takes from independent schools had risen from 34 to 37 per cent. The average for all universities is steady at 22 per cent.

There is also public school stereotype at Exeter which is considered obnoxious. "There is a group that is well heeled, flourishes chequebooks around and indulges in vandalism," Professor Ted Wragg, director of the university's education department, said.

"These coves become leading



The crest of Exeter University.

lights in the Federation of Conservative Students. Some time ago they hired a white Rolls-Royce and drove it ostentatiously around the campus to demonstrate that some students have lots of money."

The public school contingent, which includes a number

of Old Etonians, has set up exclusive dining and dining clubs. According to the *Sloane Ranger Handbook* the Sloanes congregate in certain halls of residence and move into lovely Devon cottages after their first year. On Friday afterwards they are to be found on the same train to London.

The inquiry, set up in March, reported to the university Senate in June. It recommended that better statistics be kept and said that Exeter should know the performance of state and public school students in their finals.

It also proposed that more effort be put into recruiting students from comprehensive schools. Representatives of the university should attend conferences,

particularly in the Midlands and the North, and foster links with state schools, it said.

The Senate accepted the recommendations. Admissions tutors have received a copy of the report and will be meeting to discuss it next term.

Professor Wragg said he thought that public school students flocked to Exeter because it was pleasant and because it was recommended by their peers.

Professor Dancy said that he thought the increasing percentage had something to do with the fact that the birth rate in socio-economic groups A and B had not declined. Comprehensive reorganization had also put state pupils at a disadvantage.



## After 3 weeks with Sally, we saw some progress.

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Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_

The Children's Society



## Fundraisers from US praise IRA 'courage' during Belfast rally

From Richard Ford, Belfast

The "courage and daring" of the Provisional IRA were praised in west Belfast yesterday by a spokesman for Noraid, the New York-based organization which allegedly raises cash for the terrorists. He was cheered by a crowd of 3,000 republicans.

Mr Martin Flannery, aged 33, defended the IRA strategy, saying it was fighting a legitimate struggle against 30,000 foreign troops and that every nation had the right to defend itself. He would expect Britain to do the same if the Russians invaded.

But he said it was "completely false" to accuse Noraid (Irish Northern Aid Committee) of being a front for the Provisional IRA. Later, however, in a speech to a rally at Andersonstown in west Belfast, he said some men outside the organization, "at grave personal risk to themselves, have tried to help to provide the means of defence."

He refused to say how much money Noraid had raised last year, although it is estimated that about £1.2m has been raised since 1970.

Mr Flannery portrayed Noraid as an organization enlightening the American people in the way in which nationalists in Northern Ireland were exploited. The organization, which an American judge ruled in 1981 was a

foreign agent of the IRA, sent money for charitable purposes, and in particular to help the families of Irish political prisoners. He added: "We are a group of US people who simply want to seek peace and friendship... but we recognize that as long as British rule is based on British army terrorism and religious discrimination, Irish people will be divided."

Security forces were on full alert yesterday for a Provisional IRA attack which intelligence sources believed might be mounted to impress the visitors from Noraid.

The Army and police have been told to "exercise maximum precaution" during the next two days leading to the twelfth anniversary of the introduction of internment, which comes after the ending of the Christopher Black "supergrass" trial.

Before making his speech, Mr Flannery marched along the Falls Road accompanied by 12 bands and thousands of people including representatives of the Troops Out Movement from London, Leeds, Birmingham and Edinburgh.

He claimed that British representatives were not interested in meeting Noraid and neither were the widows of husbands who had been mur-

dered in terrorist violence. Mr Flannery said that Noraid had left contact telephone numbers at Provisional Sinn Féin's offices in west Belfast, but no one had been in touch.

Mr Martin Flannery, aged 30, Noraid's co-founder, was acquitted with four others earlier this year of conspiracy to supply the Provisional IRA with machine guns and other equipment.

Earlier this year, Mr Flannery was Grand Marshall of the annual St Patrick's Day Parade in New York.

An off-duty policeman escaped death on Saturday when a booby-trapped bomb hidden under his car failed to explode as he drove off in the village of Kesh in Co Fermanagh.

A Roman Catholic priest has offered to mediate to try to secure the release of two people kidnapped by the Irish National Liberation Army. Father Declan Caulfield from Co Mayo said he was concerned for Mr Richard Hill and his daughter Diana, aged 13. They were abducted from their holiday home in the county a week ago in an attempt to persuade Mr Hill's stepson, Henry Kirkpatrick, to withdraw statements he had made implicating 18 people.

Open-air attractions from wildlife parks to amusement complexes are also benefiting from the good summer weather just as undercover attractions like museums did during the wet spring.

But there is a question mark over how far increased admission charges are affecting visits to historic buildings and other attractions. Admissions to historic buildings and monuments in England last year fell by 1 per cent over 1981, according to the English Tourist Board (ETB).

The average admission charge to historic buildings this summer is 80p, an 11 per cent increase over last year and about double the present rate of inflation. There are now 346 properties charging at least £1, and 38 others are charging £2 or more, according to the board.

Admission charges at monuments administered by the Department of the Environment have not gone up this year, and in the first three months of 1983 admissions were up by 9 per cent.

Up to the end of June this year visits to National Trust properties have also risen by 4 per cent. There have been a variety of admission charge increases but most are less than 5 per cent. Even key properties and attractions usually involve a total cost of rather less than £2.

Some historic buildings did see increases last year. Bowood House, Wiltshire, had a 45 per cent rise and Cliveden was up 35 per cent. Other increases included Kenwood House (27 per cent),

Leeds Castle (13 per cent), Warwick Castle and its new waxworks attraction (13 per cent) and Croxteth Hall on Merseyside (9 per cent).

A fall of 1 per cent in admissions, to some 1,265 sightseeing attractions last year is reported by the ETB. This included a drop of 2 per cent.

Increased numbers of tourists from the United States are reported to account for increases this year in visits to attractions such as Shakespeare's birthplace and Anne Hathaway's Cottage, Windsor. Castle reports visitor numbers up.

London tourist attractions, which last year had a difficult time, are now in the middle of one of the best seasons for years.

Last year, only three of the top ten attractions saw increases: the British Museum (2.9 million visitors), the Victoria and Albert Museum (1.6 million), and the Tate Gallery (1.2 million).

The tower of London, the top attraction among England's historic buildings, saw a 9 per cent decline in the number of visitors last year. But the Tower, which has held its £3 admission charge to last year's level for the summer, this year reports an improved visitor flow.

English Heritage Monitor 1982: Dept. of English Tourist Board, 4 Grosvenor Gardens, London. SW1W 0DU; 01-571-2151.



Shaping up: Sue Phillips (left), from Deptford, and Kathryn Rogers, from Potters Bar, at a Fintic, keep fit classes for all in Battersea Park, London, yesterday. (Photograph: Suresh Karadia).

## Weather aids boom in visits English gardens draw crowds

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

A summer boom in visits to English gardens, one of the cheaper attractions open to the public, is continuing this year after a rise of 9 per cent last year.

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## HISTORIC HOUSES AND CASTLES IN ENGLAND

	1981	1982	% change	Admission
Tower of London	2,088,000	1,895,000	-9	£2
Hampton Palace, Richmond	857,000	675,000	-21	£1.40
State Apartments, Windsor	727,000	658,000	-9	£1.20
Stonehenge	546,000	531,000	-3	60p
Beaulieu	477,000	502,000	+5	£3
Hampton Court Palace	524,000	467,000	-11	£1.80
St George's Chapel, Windsor	500,000	451,000	-10	£1
Shakespeare's birthplace, Stratford	480,000	441,000	-9	£1
Anne Hathaway's Cottage, Shottery	328,000	340,000	+4	50p
Leeds Castle	300,000	290,000	-3	£2.25
Blenheim Palace	340,000	312,000	-8	£2.50
Salisbury Cathedral	300,000	300,000	0	Free
Hampton Court Palace	316,000	291,000	-8	£1
Tower Bridge	570,000	531,000	-7	£1.30
Croxteth Hall, Merseyside	201,000	219,000	+9	£1.20
Carlisle House	1,680	2,800	+66	Free
Dickens's House	17,400	21,600	+24	75p
Keats House	23,514	23,485	-0.1	Free
St Paul's Cathedral	1,115,356	1,075,583	-3.6	Free
The Monument	1,400,000	1,700,000	+21	Free
Westminster Abbey	131,000	134,000	+2.3	£1
Battle of Britain Museum	2,803,022	2,808,244	+0.2	Free
British Museum	1,589,000	1,490,200	-6.3	Free
Tate Gallery	685,188	1,218,102	+77	Free
Victoria and Albert Museum	1,368,460	1,867,071	+36	Free
Whitbread Tennis Museum	10,399	22,000	+115	40p
Westminster Zoo	517,184	608,005	+17.6	£2.25
London Zoo	1,053,000	1,028,000	-2.4	£2.75
HMS Belfast	215,250	220,412	+2.4	£1.80
Mrs Tussaud's	1,891,000	1,872,215	-1	£2.25
Planetarium	538,277	530,350	-1.5	£1.65

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## Water leak closes nuclear station

Britain's latest nuclear station, which began feeding electricity into the National Grid eight days ago, has been closed because of a water leak.

But the Central Electricity Generating Board emphasized that the fault did not occur in the Hartlepool plant's nuclear section, which was "functioning perfectly". A spokesman said the fault was in the turbine housing and posed no danger.

The water leak was discovered last Friday and repairs are expected to take a week. Minor alterations will be carried out at the same time.

Hartlepool, an advanced gas-cooled plant, was nine years behind schedule when it started producing electricity last Sunday.

The shut-down is a further blow to the CEBG, which recently admitted that the original £250m cost of the power station had risen to £680m and that it would have to operate at full power for at least 30 years before it covers costs.

The environmental group Friends of the Earth yesterday called for a ban on proposed development of the bird refuge at Seal Sands on the Tees estuary, a 400-acre area near the Hartlepool power station.

Mr Christopher Rose, a member of the group said: "Reclaiming Seal Sands for petro-chemical complexes is a mind would allow reclamation for chemical works right beside a nuclear power station. The atom plant has no effective protection from external blasts and the unscheduled shut-down simply shows the unreliability of complicated technologies."

Seal Sands is in the hands of the Tees and Hartlepool Port Authority.

## Nalgo aims to disrupt private health care

By Our labour reporter

Militant action against the private health sector is being planned by the National and local Government officers' (Nalgo).

The union executive met at the weekend and drew up fresh proposals to disrupt facilities outside the National Health Service.

Nalgo hopes to enlist the help of other unions in the NHS with amendment to a motion planned for the TUC Congress next month.

The amendment calls on trade unionists to refuse applications for private hospitals and to "black the administration and allocation of private pay beds."

It also urges non-cooperation with the progress of living-off state hospitals and services to private medicine and refusal to cooperate with non-NHS hospitals or any plans which mean job losses.

The amendment seeks to "beef up" a motion already on the preliminary agenda from the National Society of Metal Mechanics, which expresses concern at the growth of private medicine and calls on the next Labour Government to return to the state all privatised facilities.

Mr Geoffrey Drain, general secretary of Nalgo, said yesterday that he was sure that the motion would be passed by the Congress as amended.

"We think our amendment beeps up the motion and makes it more fundamental. We are against all private growth of privatization," he said.

The executive also voted to support a system allowing all unionists to qualify for a seat on the TUC General Council.

Privatization report, page 4

## Asbestos code may amount to ban

By David Nicholson-Lord

New asbestos restrictions proposed by a committee of the International Labour Office in Geneva are so strict that this could make it almost impossible for industry to use any derivative of the mineral.

The code of practice is intended to form the basis of a binding international convention on the handling of asbestos, but sets such rigorous standards for occupational health that some experts believe it could mean a total ban. The ILO denies this, however.

If the convention came into force, and Britain passed legislation to implement it, it could affect industries not so far involved in the controversy, because it proposes to add a form of asbestos known as tremolite to the list of controlled substances.

The three main forms of the mineral recognized as health risks in Britain are crocidolite (blue asbestos), probably the most dangerous and burned for several years, chrysotile (white) and amosite (brown).

Tremolite has not been recognized as a serious hazard in the United Kingdom and was excluded from the Asbestos Regulations 1969, which form the basis of present controls. It is widely used in the rubber and paper industries for smoothing and finishing.

The code has been drafted by an ILO committee and will be voted by the governing body in November, with publication

probable early next year. ILO definitions are widely accepted as benchmarks by member nations.

Controversy has arisen over sections like those on asbestos cement, where the code says dropping or dragging of cement sheets "should be avoided". Woven asbestos materials, it says, should be cut, not torn. It calls for the sealing of rope ends when lengths have been cut from a coil of asbestos rope lagging.

These and other provisions have been condemned as unrealistic by such critics as Mr Douglas Sanderson, national officer with the building workers' union, UCATT, and the official responsible for health and safety.

The dropping of asbestos cement sheets on building sites cannot be avoided, Mr Sanderson believes, and lack of supervision and monitoring means that such provisions "just could not be carried out". Mrs Nancy Tait, secretary of the Society for the Prevention of Asbestos and Industrial Diseases (SPAID), said: "The code shows just how dangerous asbestos is. To allow its continued use you have to have regulations which are so constricting that they cannot be put into practice."

But the claims have been denied by Dr Robert Murray, former medical adviser to the TUC, who helped to draft the code.

## Murder claims checked

By Our Crime Reporter

Detectives are searching through files on missing people and reports of unidentified corpses after claims by a man that he has murdered seven or eight vagrants in and around London during the past few years.

He made his claim while being interviewed by police last week on another matter and he has already appeared in court charged with a serious offence.

He told police he had killed the vagrants in various ways, but could not identify his victims. Officers are not sure how seriously to take his claims, but they are checking records to find any details which corroborate his story.

London's vagrants are often known by nicknames, which makes the police's task extremely difficult.

## Navy set to show the flag

By Rodney Cowton

Defence Correspondent

Next month and in October the Royal Navy will be showing the flag in the Mediterranean on a scale unprecedented in recent years.

All three British aircraft carriers will be involved. HMS Invincible, accompanied by three escorts and two Royal Fleet Auxiliaries, will pass through on their way to a seven-month deployment in the Far East.

About a week later HMS Hermes and HMS Illustrious, accompanied by two frigates and two Royal Fleet Auxiliaries, will enter the Mediterranean for exercise "Display Determination". Royal Navy Fleet headquarters at Northwood, Middlesex, have confirmed.

They will exercise in the Eastern Mediterranean first with Greek forces, and then with Turkish forces. Royal Marines will be involved, practising amphibious landings in Turkey. "Display Determination" could turn out to be HMS Hermes' last exercise. She is officially intended to remain in service until 1985-86 when Ark Royal, the new carrier, should be ready for commissioning.

## Passport tip for black tourists

By Raymond Whitney

Under Secretary of State at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, said yesterday that it would be "sensible" for black people travelling from Britain to France to carry their passports, at least for the time being.

He was commenting on the action of French authorities in the past few weeks in turning back a number of black people trying to enter France on "no-passport" excursion cards. These cards enabled people to stay in France for 60 hours.

Overseas selling prices  
Australia \$2.25, Belgium 10.00, Canada 1.00, Denmark 1.00, France 1.00, Germany 1.00, Greece 1.00, Hong Kong 1.00, India 1.00, Italy 1.00, Japan 1.00, Korea 1.00, Luxembourg 1.00, Malaysia 1.00, Mexico 1.00, Netherlands 1.00, New Zealand 1.00, Norway 1.00, Portugal 1.00, Singapore 1.00, South Africa 1.00, Spain 1.00, Sweden 1.00, Switzerland 1.00, Taiwan 1.00, Thailand 1.00, Turkey 1.00, USA 1.00, UK 1.00, Yugoslavia 1.00

## Nazi who built the gas vans

By Stephen Goodwin

Television viewers will tonight see the man who developed the mobile gas chamber after Hitler's extermination squads found themselves in the early war years unable to handle the psychological strain of carrying out the mass execution of Jews by firing squads. SS Colonel Walter Rauff apparently set about his task with unflinching zeal and a prototype gas van was developed in secrecy in a workshop at the colonel's Berlin office.

The van was tested on 40 Russian prisoners before an audience of SS officers at a concentration camp. The Russians took 10 minutes to die from the exhaust fumes which were funnelled into the van as it trundled along.

The mobile gas chambers took the lives of 200,000 men, women and children. Rauff went on to become SS chief in Milan.

After the war he became a businessman and was able to travel freely from South America to Europe in the 1960s. He now lives in comfortable retirement in Santiago, Chile.

Rauff, one of the top three or four Nazi war criminals still at large, is the subject of a *World in Action* report on Granada Television tonight.

The programme includes an interview with Rauff in which he concedes that he is a lucky man to be living in Chile.

The point is made that although General Pinochet has "deported or exiled 10,000 Chileans," he has turned a deaf ear to pleas for Rauff's extradition.

Rauff did, however, tell the programme that he did not



Top: An SS extermination van. Above: Rauff as he is today and when he was arrested in Milan in 1945.

think he would have to go. After the test at Sachsenhausen the gas vans were deployed at the Polish village of Chelmo. Polish film reconstruction shows the vans were sometimes disguised as Red Cross ambulances. In six months 155,000 Jews are said to have died in Rauff's vans at Chelmo.

The mobile vans were followed by permanent death camps such as Auschwitz. Rauff, who had finished his work in Berlin by July 1942

went on to Italy, where he was arrested by American troops on April 30 1945.

Rauff's escape from the Allies remains unexplained in the programme. In 1962 when West Germany unsuccessfully sought his extradition, Rauff made the following statement to the Chilean Supreme Court: "While a prisoner for 20 months I was interrogated by the British and American intelligence services. I escaped and went to Naples."

Some analysts fear, however, that Rauff is moving into retail areas that it does not know well in an attempt to replace its traditional business, which has been lost to the supermarkets.

## Race guidelines for prisons attacked

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

New guidance issued to prison staff at the weekend on how to avoid racial conflict in jails was attacked yesterday by Mr Colin Steel, chairman of the Prison Officers' Association.

In the guidelines, the Home Office prison department warns officers against use of words like "coon" or "wog", says religious minorities have the right to practise their faiths and if a newcomer to Britain needs a special diet it should be permitted if resources allow.

The move coincides with a clash last week between black and white prisoners in Wormwood Scrubs B wing for remand prisoners, where about a third of the 257 prisoners are black. Fifteen men, 11 of them black, have now been removed from the wing.

The Home Office document says separation of racial groups could lead to latent violence.

Mr Steel said: "It sounds as if they wish to have positive discrimination in favour of the black community, which would be even more dangerous than leaving things as they are. If there are individual cases of discrimination against blacks then the prison rules provide for governors to take action."

He feared black activists would use the guidelines to claim they were discriminated

against whenever they were disciplined.

Officers would take them as an aspersion on the way they were doing their job. Mr Steel said there should have been proper consultation before making such a document public guidelines, signed by Mr Christopher Train, director general of the prison department, and Mr W. A. Bristor, his deputy, have gone to all prisons.

Staff have occasionally been faced with tricky situations involving black prisoners and have been uncertain of their ground, the guidelines say.

They give a warning against pursuing good race relations with undue zeal or making casual decisions in favour of one minority group without considering the effect on others.

"All staff know that they are not allowed to use insulting or abusive language towards prisoners and it is hard to believe that there any who do not appreciate that words like 'nigger', 'wog', or 'coon' are grossly offensive."

But racial groups should not be allowed to opt for particular kinds of work or other activity through the exercise of self-discrimination.

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## Parsons in resignation mystery

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Officials at 10 Downing Street were puzzled last night by a report that Sir Anthony Parsons, Mrs Margaret Thatcher's special adviser on foreign affairs, was resigning.

Sir Anthony is understood to be abroad and out of touch with the office. The Prime Minister's staff said they could neither confirm nor deny the report, which appeared in one Sunday newspaper, that Sir Anthony would give up his part-time post in the autumn.

Mrs



1



## Government told costs will rise if it privatizes building design

By Staff Reporters

Government plans to use private companies to design its buildings could cost the taxpayer 20 per cent more than using civil servants, according to a report which was presented to ministers last year but has only just been made public.

The Report of the Working Group on Design Costs was jointly commissioned in 1981 by the Property Services Agency, which is responsible for government buildings, and by the Treasury, after Mr Michael Heseltine, then Secretary of State for the Environment, announced plans to privatize more design work.

Under the plans nearly two thirds of the design work of the Property Services Agency (PSA) would be farmed out, instead of just over one third. The staff of 2,500 architects, surveyors and engineers would be cut by 900.

The report from the working group, which reached Mr Heseltine last October, showed, however, that design costs in the four years to 1981 would have been a third more with the privatization scheme.

In the financial year 1980-81 design work done by the PSA which cost £47.7m would have cost £66.6m if farmed out to contractors: in the four years to 1981, the respective costs would have been £144.4m and £211.2m.

While the report says the difference might be reduced because of "a tendency to overstate" consultants' fees, referring to "profit which is partly a reward for risk", it still believes the difference would be 10 to 20 per cent.

The Government's avowed policy is that privatization should take place only if it provided good value for money to the taxpayer.

It was not published by Mr Heseltine, nor by his successor, Mr Tom King, although there were attempts by MPs to obtain more information.

Mr Patrick Jenkin, the present Secretary of State, had a copy of the report placed in the Commons Library, after MPs had dispersed for the summer recess.

Tomorrow Miss Linda Cohen, assistant secretary of the Institution of Professional Civil Servants, which represents the designers, will seek an urgent meeting with Mr Jenkin to ask him to stop the rundown of PSA design staff.

A department spokesman said yesterday that the report had been published in the usual way on July 28 and would probably play a part in future discussions of manpower needs within the PSA.

## Threatened counties fight back

By David Walker  
Local Government Correspondent

Leaders of the threatened metropolitan counties are stepping up their campaign to secure the backing of local industrialists and business executives for the counties' survival.

They are encouraged by the recent admission by the Confederation of British Industry that the weights and measures and consumer protection work now done by the counties must remain a county responsibility.

The CBI's submission to the Department of the Environment on the future of the metropolitan counties, pressed for county-wide authorities for waste disposal, passenger transport, airports and strategic planning as well as consumer protection.

"The major task of the consumer protection services is the enforcement of national trading standards legislation", the CBI said.

## Sun 'made up' interview with widow of VC

A "world exclusive" interview which *The Sun* claimed to have had with Mrs Maria McKay, widow of Sergeant Ian McKay, who was posthumously awarded the Victoria Cross after his death in the Falklands campaign, never took place, the Press Council says today. It was a deplorable, insensitive deception on the public, the council adds.

Mrs McKay, who cooperated in the council's investigation, denied giving any interview for the story, by John Kay of *The Sun* defence staff. She said some remarks attributed to her were totally untrue.

Mr Kenneth Donlan, *The Sun*'s managing editor, said the *Daily Mirror* had had Mrs McKay "under its protection" and refused to let her talk to other reporters. The story was put together from previous quotations and an interview with the parents of her late husband.

The Press Council upheld a complaint by Mrs Caroline Metcalfe, of Horn Lane, Woodford Green, Essex, that the newspaper published a fabricated interview, called a world exclusive, with Mrs McKay, which was a deception of its readers.

The *Sun* two-page spread featured an interview with the widow of Lieutenant Colonel H Jones and Sergeant McKay under a sub-heading: "World exclusive: Pride and the heart-break of two VC's widows".

The report complained of began: "VC's widow Maria McKay fought back her tears last night and said: 'I'm so proud of Ian. His name will remain a legend in the history books for ever'".

On the same day the *Daily Mirror* also carried interviews with the two widows. Mrs McKay's comment column said: "The *Sun* is a lying newspaper... Mrs McKay was in London at the time of the 'interview'. She did not speak to *The Sun*."

Mrs Metcalfe told the Press Council that either *The Sun* or the *Daily Mirror* was lying and complained against *The Sun*. She said she had no independent evidence, but suggested

## New leads in hunt for girl's killer

By David Walker  
Local Government Correspondent

Fresh leads are being investigated throughout Britain by detectives seeking the killer of Caroline Hogg, aged five. More than 100 people telephoned with information after the publication of two artist's impressions of a man or men the police want to interview.

Edinburgh detectives are also waiting for video film to be flown from Australia. It was taken on the promenade, Portobello, near the girl's home, on July 8, the night she disappeared, by an ex Scot who now lives with her husband near Melbourne.

### Correction

The first seven colleges and results in the Northington table of Oxford final examinations on Saturday should have read:

	Max	Per	Per
	pts	poss	pts
St John's	218	300	72.0 (40)
Jesus	181	250	71.5 (40)
St Catherine's	218	300	71.0 (39)
Balcan	247	351	70.4 (40)
University	216	300	72.0 (40)
Lincoln	198	275	72.0 (40)
Hartford	208	288	72.1 (40)

Totals (rounded) 5376 7814 67.9 ave

(Last year's position in brackets)



Mission accomplished: Sun Tianqin, the Chinese defector, with his MIG 21 at a military base near Seoul.

## Seoul air alert as pilot defects

Seoul (Reuters) - The pilot of a Chinese MIG21 defected to South Korea yesterday setting off air raid warnings and arousing fears that the country was under air attack from North Korea.

The Defence Ministry said South Korean aircraft scrambled and escorted the Chinese aircraft to an unnamed air base where the pilot, the fourth to defect from China, was being questioned.

He was later identified as Sun Tianqin, aged 46, of China's test air wing. South Korean authorities said he immediately asked to be sent to a third country.

The state radio interrupted programmes to say an enemy air attack was taking place west of Seoul but later said the alert was caused by the MIG21

penetrating South Korean air space.

A similar warning was sounded in May when a Chinese airliner suddenly appeared over South Korea after being hijacked by six Chinese on a domestic flight. The six are now on trial here.

The last Chinese Air Force pilot to defect to South Korea was Captain Wu Yung-ken, aged 25, who flew his MiG 19 here in October. He was later granted political asylum in Taiwan where he received £1.7m in gold and became a major in the Nationalist air force.

A North Korean pilot flew a MIG19 to the South in February, the seventh North Korean pilot to defect here since the end of the Second World War.

Yesterday's air raid warnings came two days after South Korea said it had sunk a North Korean spy ship off its east coast, killing five commandos on board.

A Defence Ministry spokesman said another North Korean vessel escaped.

Analysts said the sinking, which came nine days after the signing of the Korean War armistice, showed how precarious the ceasefire was between South and North.

● **PEKING:** If the Chinese hijackers who seized an airliner in May do not receive heavy sentences, China fears there may be further hijackings (David Bonavia writes).

The hijackers have claimed right of resettlement in Taiwan

as political refugees. The South Koreans could use this to put pressure on China to improve relations between them, something the South Koreans want very much as a guarantee against invasion from the North.

South Korea cooperated willingly with China in returning passengers and crew of the airliner and it has also granted China overflight rights for its services to Japan. But China is still unwilling to improve its links with South Korea for fear of driving North Korea's President Kim Il Sung closer to the Soviet Union.

● **TOKYO:** North Korea said yesterday that the ship sunk on Friday was not a spy ship but a South Korean vessel fired on by its own side (Reuters reports).

## Volta leader tries to allay fears

Abidjan, Ivory Coast (Reuters) - Captain Thomas Sankara, Upper Volta's new leftist military leader, has pledged support for all liberation movements but has sought to allay fears that his regime will be a destabilizing influence in West Africa.

Diplomatic sources in Abidjan told Reuters that Captain Sankara had briefed diplomats in Ouagadougou on Saturday, emphasizing that his new National Revolutionary Council would play a more active part in the non-aligned movement.

Captain Sankara said the new authorities wished to "extend a fraternal hand to all Upper Volta's neighbours", the sources said. He also wanted to reassure pro-Western countries, such as Ivory Coast, in case they feared the new leftist regime could be a disruptive factor in West Africa.

Captain Sankara, aged 34, a paratrooper commander, overthrew the moderate President Jean-Baptiste Ouedraogo in a coup on Thursday.

Colonel Gaddafi, the Libyan leader congratulated Captain Sankara on Saturday over the "revolutionary uprising". But in an interview with a French radio station the same day Captain Sankara said he was no pawn in Colonel Gaddafi's hands.



No pawns: Captain Sankara, the coup leader.

## US sends Awacs to Chad

## US sends Awacs to Chad

From Christopher Thomas  
Washington

Washington, which has declared its "strong strategic interest" in preventing further military intervention in Africa by Colonel Gaddafi, the Libyan leader, announced at the weekend the dispatch of fighter and reconnaissance aircraft to support Chad against Libyan-backed forces.

A State Department communiqué said: "After consultations with several governments, including the French, we have moved some of our aircraft to where they could be most useful in monitoring the situation in Chad."

America has sent two Awacs electronic surveillance aircraft, with an F15 fighter escort, aerial tankers, and other reconnaissance aircraft. According to one Administration source quoted yesterday the aircraft would operate from Sudan, to the east of Chad. The US has been steadily increasing its ties with Sudan in recent years.

An Administration official described the situation on the ground as "grim", with Libyan tanks driving south. It was believed that Libyan troops and Libyan-backed rebel forces were close to Faya-Largeau, in northern Chad.

Awacs carry radar and other electronic equipment which enables crews to monitor aerial battles and to guide fighters and bombers to targets in the air.

● **PARIS:** Chad forces have shot down a Libyan aircraft over Faya-Largeau and captured its pilot, the Chad Embassy said (Reuters reports).

## Nigeria result likely to be close

Lagos (Reuters) - Results in the Nigerian presidential election started to filter into Lagos yesterday but electoral officials said none would be announced until all had been received and the outcome is unlikely to be known before tonight.

There were no firm pointers although the main parties were eager to tell of areas where they believed success was in sight.

The result is likely to be close between incumbent President Shibu Shagari of the National

Party and Chief Obafemi Awolowo of the Unity Party.

The election did not pass without problems of organization, and at least three of the six parties involved have complained formally to the Federal Electoral Commission about alleged irregularities.

Mr Victor Ovie-Whitkey, the commission's chairman, said that one incident being investigated occurred in Cross River State in the east.

He said it had been alleged

that Mrs Helen Eneane, who was dismissed as a commission official last week when it was discovered her husband was the Unity Party candidate for Governor, seized the papers and refused to give them up. Mr Ovie-Whitkey said voters' rights would be protected, but did not say how.

The independent *Guardian* newspaper called the prevailing calm remarkable, and other newspapers were similarly congratulatory.

## Bishop Tutu predicts Soweto-type violence

Vancouver (Reuters) - Bishop Desmond Tutu said here that conditions in South Africa were very volatile and he would not be surprised by another explosion of violence like that in Soweto where hundreds of people died in 1976.

Bishop Tutu, an Anglican and Secretary-General of the South African Council of Churches, also told a news conference on Saturday that the Government appeared to be having some success with its apartheid policies.

The South African Government, which confiscated Bishop Tutu's passport in 1981, two weeks ago abruptly gave him permission to attend the assembly of the World Council of Churches here. He was also allowed to attend church conferences in the United States and New Zealand.

The Bishop described conditions in South Africa as "very volatile" when asked to comment on the killing of several black protesters and the wounding of many others in a clash with police on Thursday in Midsantane, the largest black community after Soweto.

"We appear to have a surface calm where the authorities seem to have everything under control", the Bishop said. "But I would not be surprised at all if I learnt there was another explosion along the lines of June 1976."

He said the Government appeared to be enjoying success with such apartheid goals as "denationalizing of blacks" and "the uprooting and dumping of people in places such as the Ciskei (the nominally-independent black homeland)". Future trouble was probably more likely in impoverished rural parts "where people would kill because they wanted to eat".

● **CASTELGANDOLFO:** The Pope yesterday offered a short prayer in communion with the World Council of Churches for Christian Unity (AP reports).

## Spain alarmed by bumper harvest

In the final article on European wine, HARRY DEBELIUS reports from Madrid on the prospects for the 1983 harvest in Spain.

The Spanish Government takes little comfort from the prospect that the country's vineyards will produce enough must to make about 850 million gallons of wine this year despite the prolonged drought.

Agriculture Ministry officials are disturbed by the prospect that the country's vineyards will produce enough must to make about 850 million gallons of wine this year despite the prolonged drought.

Since there is a price support programme under which the state buys surplus wine for distillation into alcohol for general use. The bigger the crop, the more subsidies have to be paid out.

Theoretically the drought which has scared much of Spain for more than three years should have led to a smaller crop. The quantity expected, however, reflects the results of the planting new vineyards in the 1970s, since the vines do not generally become fully productive until four to seven years after planting. The quantity also testifies to the existence of some unauthorized vineyards and to the fact that a small percentage of Spanish farmers occasionally irrigate their crop,



despite specific regulations against irrigation of grape vines.

This is the situation in some of the better known districts: Growers in the sherry district are not terribly unhappy about predictions that vines there will yield only about 50 per cent of the usual volume. International sherry sale have remained more or less constant for the past few years after a boom in the mid-1970s which encouraged the planting of new vineyards and the construction of more bodegas. A bumper crop would only mean excess stock. Quality is fairly constant in this unblemished land, and traditional blending assures a high standard in the sheries shipped to market.

## S African reforms face bitter fight from MPs today

From Ray Kennedy, Johannesburg

The curtain will rise today on the most bitter political debate since the Nationalist Party came to power 35 years ago - the Government's plan for constitutional reform which will give the country its first multiracial Parliament.

After a five-week recess the present all-white Parliament is reconvening for possibly the last time for the debate on the third reading of the Reform Bill.

The official Opposition, the Progressive Federal Party, which considers the reforms grossly inadequate because they exclude black Africans, and the Conservative Party, which has condemned them as political suicide which will destroy white self-determination, will fight the measure clause by clause.

However, the Government is determined to complete its work within a month.

Today MPs will be presented with the report of an all-party select committee which has been considering the Bill during the recess. It was empowered to suggest amendments but not to propose changes to the principles established by the second reading, particularly the Opposition's demand for a fourth chamber of Parliament for blacks.

The Bill at present provides for a Parliament divided into three chambers, one each for 4.5 million whites, 2.7 million mixed race coloureds and 350,000 Asians. But it ensures that ultimate power remains in white hands through the office of a powerful executive president chosen by a white-dominated electoral college.

The furious debate on the plan has continued outside Parliament throughout the recess with the most significant development being the emergence of a split in the ranks of the Broderbond, the powerful Afrikaner secret society which is

The Broderbond split, which has resulted in the enforced resignation of Professor Carel Boshoff as chairman, is in fact a showdown between Mr P. W. Botha, the Prime Minister, and his arch rival, Dr Andries Treurnicht, leader of the Conservative Party, the main opposition to the National Party in the Transvaal. Professor Boshoff, a leading academic, opposed the constitutional plan.

But there is also growing disquiet on all sides outside the ruling party about the proposed powers for the new executive president who will have the final say in resolving deadlocks between the three houses of Parliament and over the appointment of ministers.

The Progressive Federal Party has urged the select committee to suggest the establishment of a constitutional court with the final authority to interpret and enforce the constitution and to pronounce on the validity of the president's decrees.

Dr Treurnicht argues that the President would be solely empowered to choose the Cabinet and if he chose he could appoint an entire Cabinet from outside the three Parliaments which was not responsible to the voters.

The Association of Chambers of Commerce, the country's leading business organization, has also urged that the President's powers be limited. It says he should not have absolute power to decide what matters should be designated "own affairs" of one of the three Parliaments, or "general affairs" relating to all of them, because of the risk of him being held responsible for wrong or bad decisions.

The reform plan will have its final test in a referendum for which a date has yet to be fixed.

## Case closes on Lusaka archbishop

From Peter Nichols  
Rome

The case of Archbishop Emmanuel Milingo seems closed for the moment with his resignation from the See of Lusaka, Zambia, and his acceptance of an official post in the Pontifical Commission for Tourism and Spreading the Faith to immigrants.

Mr Milingo, aged 53, was called to Rome in April, 1982. He had been archbishop since 1969 and was supposed to have been one of the guiding figures in the Roman Catholic Church's attempt at expressing Christianity through traditional African ideas and practices.

As the archbishop himself sees now, the ideas raised by his views about African Catholicism, the continuity of the church is growing, are regarded in Rome as too radical. He has also raised difficulties with his faith healing and exorcism.

Since being summoned to Rome he has undergone medical tests and had courses of theological reading. It is clear that the Vatican's objection to his work was theological as well as traditional.

## Jail term for Israeli ex-minister

Tel Aviv (Reuters) - The Israeli Supreme Court has sentenced a former Cabinet minister to three months' jail for appropriating public funds.

Mr Aharon Abutahzeira, leader of the Tami Coalition Party, which contributes three seats to the government coalition, was jailed after the Supreme Court upheld a prosecution appeal against a suspended sentence imposed last year.

It was not immediately clear whether Mr Abutahzeira would resign from parliament. Under Israeli law, an MP can be forced to give up his seat only if he is sentenced to more than a year in jail.

**Hiroshima plea against Bomb**

Hiroshima (Reuters) - Mr Takashi Araki, the mayor of Hiroshima, renewed a call for nuclear disarmament as the city marked the 38th anniversary of the world's first atomic bombing. He addressed about 50,000 people at a memorial service for the estimated 151,000 victims of the 1945 attack.

Anti-nuclear protesters remembered Hiroshima in peaceful demonstrations in 60 cities across the United States.

**Genghis recalled**

Peking (Reuters) - Mongol herdsmen were among 1,000 people who staged a memorial service at the tomb of Genghis Khan, the warrior whose oppressive empire once stretched from China to the gates of Europe.

**Seychelles poll**

Victoria, Seychelles (Reuters) - Seychelles voters went to the polls yesterday to elect a new People's Assembly. Only candidates from President Albert René's party were allowed to stand.

**No contest**

Los Angeles (Reuters) - Victor Korchin, the defuncting Soviet chess grandmaster, was declared the winner of the semi-final candidates match in Pasadena after Garry Kasparov of the Soviet Union failed to appear.

**Treasure trove**

South Wellfleet, Massachusetts (AP) - A treasure hunter claims to have found an English ship that sank off Cape Cod in 1717 with what may be \$200m (£133m) in gold, silver and jewels.

**Premier better**

Louvain (AP) - Mr Wilfried Martens, the Belgian Prime Minister, was recovering satisfactorily yesterday, 48 hours after he underwent open heart surgery. He is 47.

**149 lost at sea**

Jakarta (AP) - Two boats, one a cargo vessel loaded with passengers and the other a ferry, sank in separate accidents in the Java sea and at least 149 people are missing.



# Jayewardene claims he has thwarted scheme to set up a dictatorship

From Michael Hamlyn, Colombo

President Junius Jayewardene sits in his upper middle-class house in the elite Cinnamon Gardens area of Colombo and somberly reflects on the ruins of the commercial centre of the city.

Despite the spasm of race hatred which has left 300 people dead and countless homes and businesses destroyed he takes some grim satisfaction from the fact that the fit is over and the institutions of Government are still in place. "You see, you people think it was just a riot. It was not," he said thoughtfully. "It was a revolution."

He feels like a man who has prevented George Washington from carrying through the American revolution or stopped Lenin in his tracks. For he has no doubt that the riot was part of a plan to topple him from power and install a left-wing military dictatorship.

The wily President, who made himself both head of Government and head of state when he amended the constitution soon after he came to power, has won every election since. His most recent success was in the referendum which extended the life of the present parliament for another six years, keeping him and his party in power until 1989 - short of a military coup.

The pattern of Sinhalese-Tamil race riots in Colombo is of a brief and vicious flare-up, a rigorous curfew and a sudden dying-down. This time there was no dying-down, for many days.

This time, the Government detected plain signs of deliberate organization. The rioters, seeking out Tamil homes and burning them, had a particularly detailed knowledge of who lived where and who owned what.

The Government's information came from inside the Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna (JVP), the People's Liberation Front, which 12 years ago led an armed insurrection against the Government of Mr Sirimavo Bandaranaike. In that period 1,200 people died, and the Prime Minister sought military assistance from her neighbours.

"In that conclusion, a breakdown of law and order, dissidents in the armed forces



President Jayewardene. "It was a revolution."

been unable to remove her from office. Mr Jayewardene, the new Prime Minister, opened the flood door to the JVP leaders.

"I wanted to give them a chance in the democratic arena," he said ruefully. He smiled. "Looking back, it looks as though I made a mistake."

According to the President the idea was for the revolutionaries to capitalize on the ill feeling between Sinhalese and Tamils, then to create ill feeling between Sinhalese and Muslims. There were a few attacks but not successful, he said. They also hoped to store up ill feeling between Buddhists and Christians. Again there were a few attacks, but not successful.

If they had succeeded, there would have been by this time a fairly general conflagration. Then he said they aimed to attack the food stores and to destroy the food supplies.

"But", he said sadly, "the TULF boycotted the talks."

When, therefore, mayhem came to the streets and with the Army retreating, he took the opportunity to take tough measures against separatism. To the outsider it looked as though he were being unnaturally hard on the Tamil population, but, as he put it, "The Tamils were the victims. I had to protect them. I knew any words of conciliation or advice to the rioters were useless."

"My purpose was to destroy any backing the political leaders of the riot had - any mass backing, which we have done."

The result was the sixth amendment to the constitution, which passed through Parliament on Thursday, depriving people of their civil rights, property and much else if they publicly espoused the cause of a separate state.

The amendment is tantamount to proscribing the TULF and it remains to be seen how the party will react. It would be pleasant to think that the TULF would adapt to the new situation, and continue to work within the democratic system, but experience has shown that whenever moderates come forward within the Tamil community the terrorists drive them back.

"Before there can be any progress, terrorism must be eliminated," the President said.

Mr Jayewardene locked the rebels up. But in 1977 the electorate did what the JVP had

and police would say: "The Government cannot govern. We are taking over, and that's the end of one chapter."

The President - known to everyone throughout the island state as "J.R." - clearly finds his perch on his democratic throne uneasy. Though he affirms that "you can't take over and keep an army in power unless the people are with you," he is plainly anxious about left-wing infiltration of the armed forces, and also about the effect of the continuing Tamil terrorist action in the north.

He thinks that another mistake was not to outlaw talk of separatism as soon as it appeared, for he has been made to appear dangerously soft on Tamil to the hardliners in his own Cabinet and in the armed services. He has, in fact, done much towards satisfying Tamil aspirations.

He has prompted action to make Tamil an official language of the country, the devolution of central powers to district councils and the solution of a bitter dispute over admission to universities. He would have done more, he says. He was to propose at the round-table conference convened earlier last month that if the Tamil United Liberation Front (TULF) would withdraw, or at least postpone, a demand for the independence of Eelam, the Tamil-inhabited area in the north and east of the country, other blessings would follow.

Mr Jayewardene locked the rebels up. But in 1977 the electorate did what the JVP had

## Sri Lanka troops went on rampage

From Our Own Correspondent, Colombo (censored)

Details are emerging of the events of Sunday July 24, when members of the Sri Lankan armed forces stationed in Jaffna, in the north of the country, went on the rampage and killed a number of innocent Tamils after the ambush in which 13 soldiers died.

The government spokesman, Mr Douglas Liyanage, admitted that 20 civilians had been killed in Jaffna, but reports from the town indicate that the number of deaths may be higher.

There are still a number of residents in hospital being treated for bullet wounds received that day. A statement signed by Mr Appapillai Amirthalingam, secretary of the Tamil United Liberation Front, said: "Almost 40 people were gunned down by army personnel in the streets and in their homes."

According to residents of Jaffna, which is 95 per cent Tamil, the ambush by Tamil

Tiger terrorists caused an instant reaction by the 1,200 members of the services stationed like an army of occupation in the town.

Two separate incidents, at least as alleged by witnesses. In one, a bus in Manipay, about six miles outside Jaffna, was stopped at 7am by a squad of troops. The young men on the bus were separated from the rest of the passengers, lined up and shot. Six died, according to reports.

In the other incident, troops near the scene of the ambush found a house which did not have its shutters drawn, and fired through the windows. "They killed a man, aged 83, who was asleep in bed, and also shot his son, who approached the soldiers with his hands up."

Witnesses at the house said pools of blood surrounded the bed in which the old man lay. His widow was not permitted to

bury him until Wednesday, when the curfew was relaxed.

Yesterday, Tamil United Liberation Front MPs met in special session in Vavuniya to decide their attitude to the sixth amendment to the constitution, which makes it unlawful to espouse Tamil separatism.

They decided to continue their boycott of Parliament, and will not appear later this week when the session resumes. They will not, therefore, take the oath of loyalty to the unitary state of Sri Lanka prescribed in the amendment. In the meantime, they have referred to their politburo, a committee of senior members, the question of what to do next.

A positive sign that Sri Lanka is returning to normal came yesterday with the announcement that the curfew which has been imposed for the past fortnight will begin at a later hour from tonight.

## Four arrested for anti-Mafia chief's murder

Palermo (Reuters) - Police have arrested four people in connexion with the car bomb murder a week ago of one of Sicily's top anti-Mafia prosecutors.

A leading Sicilian businessman has also been given a formal warning that he is under investigation for alleged involvement in a criminal association.

The arrests were linked to the July 29 murder of Signor Rocco Chinnici, aged 58, a magistrate. The warning to Ignazio Salvo, aged 52, a wealthy and influential Sicilian with interests in agriculture, tourism and building, was not directly related to the killing, sources said.

## Andropov postpones summer break

From Richard Owen, Moscow

Political speculation heightened in Moscow at the weekend after an apparent decision by President Andropov to delay a planned summer holiday in the Caucasus.

When Mr Brezhnev was President it became customary for the Soviet leader to spend most of August in the Crimea, before political activity resumed in September. It had been expected that Mr Andropov would choose to relax in the spa and rest cure centre of Kисловодsk, near his birthplace in the northern Caucasus. Mr Andropov has a private dacha at an exclusive Kисловодsk sanatorium, where he receives treatment for a kidney complaint.

It has become clear that unlike Mr Brezhnev, Mr Andropov does not intend to hold summit meetings with Warsaw Pact leaders at his holiday retreat. Mr Janos Kadar, the Hungarian leader, held talks with the Soviet leader three weeks ago, but the two men met in the Kremlin.

Mr Gustav Husak, the Czechoslovak leader, left Russia at the end of July after a holiday without any indication that he had seen Mr Andropov.

Mr Andropov has been rationing his public appearances because of sporadic ill health. Last week he met Mr Le Duan, the Vietnamese party leader, after celebrations marking the eightieth anniversary of the Soviet Party, and had then been expected to take a rest in the Caucasus after last Thursday's regular Politburo session. Instead he appeared in Moscow for talks with Mr Alvaro Cimbal, the Portuguese Communist Party leader.

It is thought that Mr Andropov may still leave Mos-

cow for an August break after a short delay, although no announcement has been made. He is believed to be using a new presidential dacha on the outskirts of Moscow equipped with vital communications.

It is said that Mr Andropov's propensity for hard work (despite health problems) has also kept him at his desk. He has little time for some of the more sybaritic aspects of his predecessor's rule.

Yesterday Pravda announced new measures on labour discipline, making it clear that those who follow Mr Andropov's lead and work diligently will be rewarded while slackness and absenteeism will be punished. The Andropovs have launched a drive for discipline at the beginning of the year, but the campaign has recently run out of steam.

## Professor offers Russia balm for Reagan rhetoric

From Our Own Correspondent, Moscow

An American university professor yesterday urged readers of the newspaper *Sovetskaya Rossiya* not to take President Reagan's attacks on the Soviet Union literally.

Professor Richard Delgado, identified as professor of law at Seattle, Washington state, said that Mr Reagan's description of the Soviet Union as "the embodiment of evil" had come in a speech to a religious group early in his election campaign.

"Most probably his remarks were metaphorical and religious in character, rather than military and political," Professor Delgado wrote. He said that most Americans disapproved of such tough language, and wanted the Reagan Administration to improve relations

## American links with Syria improve

From Robert Fisk, Damascus

Between the two countries would now continue.

"We've had a very useful exchange," he told *The Times* in the sort of words diplomats use when contact is more important than achievement.

"It has given us food for thought, a solid basis for continued dialogue."

Looking tired and pausing before each held out any hopes of persuading the Syrians to withdraw from Lebanon. Asked if there had been any progress on the issue, he blurted out: "Nothing concrete," and stopped into his armoured limousine for the drive to Damascus airport.

There is indeed unlikely to be any new initiative either by

Syria or Washington on military withdrawal from Lebanon. Mr McFarlane apparently listened more than he talked to President Assad, who smiled warmly when he greeted the American envoy, but who is said to have repeatedly told Mr McFarlane that Syria regarded the Israeli-Lebanese withdrawal agreement of last May as a guarantee of Israel's expansion into Lebanon.

The question of troop withdrawals was not raised in specific terms.

Throughout the weekend, Mr McFarlane has been the subject of the same kind of angry leading articles here that once vilified his predecessor, Mr Philip Habib. Mr McFarlane, the English-language Syria

*Times* announced yesterday morning, was only coming to Syria to market ugly American policies.

After his meeting with Mr Abdul Halim Khaddam, the Syrian Foreign Minister, on Saturday, Foreign Ministry officials here let it be known that the American envoy "had nothing new to offer."

In the past, the United States, to its cost, to ignore Syria and Mr McFarlane is trying to change this policy. The Syrians believe that President Reagan has been blinded by Israeli propaganda and that the Americans have yet to learn that there can be no question of resolving the Lebanese issue through the withdrawal accord.

Leading article, page 9

## Post-Falklands Argentina: Part 1:

# Public prefers the peaceful path

In the first of two articles on Argentine thinking on the Falklands, our Buenos Aires correspondent, ANDREW THOMPSON, examines the mood of politicians and the public.

On current form, the forthcoming elections here will begin to change attitudes over the Falkland Islands dispute. The polls will be held on October 30, and a new civilian government will be in place by the end of January, 1984.

Argentine politicians are convinced that the return to constitutional rule is a vital precondition for the formulation of credible foreign policy. "After seven years of military rule, we are going to have to rebuild our international relations at all levels," said Señora Elsa Kelly, a foreign relations expert of the Radical Party.

Señora Kelly recognises that the country's chronic political instability, with its history of coups and foreign policy U-turns, has damaged its ability to act seriously in the international arena.

She flatly rejects the familiar argument of successive military governments: "In my party, we don't believe that our country's had international image is caused by an anti-Argentine campaign," she insists. The first priority, she says, is to reestablish the rule of law within the country, and

thereafter formulate domestic and foreign policies which are democratic, in that they will reflect the desires of the majority of Argentines.

When it comes to analysing last year's war, the politicians are at a disadvantage, because there has still been no full domestic post-mortem. The Argentine version of the Franks Commission report has yet to be produced. The Inter-forces commission, presided over by retired General Benjamin Rattmach, is completing its investigations, but it is doubtful if it will be published in full. Most politicians are convinced, in any case, that the next congress will organize its own investigation.

Despite this, there is a willingness to reexamine and reinterpret the historical record. Señor Leopoldo Tettamanti, a former ambassador and Foreign Ministry official belonging to the Peronist Party, is convinced that "both the Argentine and the British people saw last year's war, which cut short so many young lives, with horror. It is not yet the right moment to analyse the responsibilities of both governments, but certainly, none of them is free from blame."

In Señor Tettamanti's view, the Galtieri

regime was guilty of "taking the country into an improper war, in both political and military terms". Britain, on the other hand, was guilty of "insisting on maintaining control of part of our territory". Now, he says, "it is time to think of the future."

One of the key factors in determining Argentina's position in the future is public opinion, which the politicians say has been ignored or manipulated by military regimes. Surprisingly, there have been few opinion polls on the issue of the South Atlantic. Nevertheless, the indications are that the majority of the population continues to demand sovereignty over the Falkland Islands, and wants it achieved by peaceful negotiations.

The next government, the politicians are convinced, needs to demonstrate to Argentine public opinion - and not least to the armed forces - that democracy and peaceful diplomacy can achieve successes in the South Atlantic where the Galtieri brand of militarism could not. The focus of the current debate is therefore how to get the British Government to agree to serious negotiations.

Tomorrow: A formal cessation of hostilities



End of the line: A 16½-ft great white shark weighing 3,000lb caught at Mystic, Connecticut at the weekend by two charter boat captains after 10 hours.

## Bomb explodes at American base

Ramstein Air Base, West Germany (Reuters) - A bomb exploded outside a United States Air Force base early yesterday and more than 160 anti-nuclear demonstrators were arrested at Europe's biggest military air show here.

The bomb, at the Fahn air base 75 miles from here, caused damage estimated by police at Dm200,000 (£50,000). No one was injured.

It exploded a few hours before the start of the Ramstein international air show, attended by an estimated half a million people.

A West German police spokesman said about 60 demonstrators opposing the planned deployment of US medium-range nuclear missiles in West Germany were arrested.

Heavy security prevented a planned blockade of the runway and five protesters were arrested when they tried to break through. Spectators applauded police and spat

## Cuba wants Salvador settlement

Havana (AFP) - A negotiated settlement in El Salvador is crucial if the Central American crisis is to be resolved, President Fidel Castro, said here.

Speaking to French journalists at the end of a three-day visit by M Claude Cheysson, the French Foreign Minister, the President said that to forget El Salvador would be to betray the Salvadoran people. He thus ended speculation that Cuba might agree to stop supporting Salvadoran guerrillas in exchange for a relaxation of pressure on Nicaragua's Sandinista regime.

"The heart of the Central American problem lies in El Salvador, even if US policy has been to focus attention on Nicaragua," he said.

In spite of a "change of rhetoric" by the US Government since the Contadora countries (Mexico, Panama, Venezuela and Colombia) began mediation attempts, the presence of warships off Nicaragua on training exercises showed nothing had changed, President Castro said.

MANAGUA: Nicaragua has faith in the Contadora peace efforts but will prepare for the worst. Señor Daniel Ortega, the junta leader, said here (Reuters reports).

## Zanu to rule forever, says Mugabe

Harare (AP) - Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, marked the founding of his ruling Zanu party's 20th anniversary yesterday with a renewed pledge to create a one-party state.

Mr Mugabe told several thousand cheering supporters in Harare's Parliament Square: "A one-party state is what we want, and that it shall be."

He said Zanu should govern "forever", and when Zanu became the only party only card-carrying members would be allowed as MPs.

## UAE envoy to be reappointed

After a delay of nearly three months, the reappointment of Mr Muhammad Mahdi Al-Tajer as Ambassador of the United Arab Emirates in London is expected to be announced shortly (Rodney Lowton writes).

Mr Al-Tajer was Ambassador in London for 10 years until he resigned last year. In May, when letters of credence for his reappointment were presented, they were rejected by the Foreign Office.

## Fans fight

Calais (AFP) - Several people were injured at Guines near here on Saturday in a fight between English and French football supporters after a "friendly" match between Calais of the French third division and English second division team Crystal Palace.

## Off the track

Hockenheim (Reuters) - Andrea de Cesaris, the Italian racing driver, was fined £3,300 on Saturday after he caused two accidents and knocked down a policeman on his way to practice for the West German grand prix. Race report, page 23

## No strike

Toronto (Reuters) - The New York Yankees baseball star Dave Winfield will not be prosecuted for accidentally killing a seagull with a warm-up throw during a game against the Toronto Blue Jays, a Toronto prosecutor has decided.

## Lest we forget

Nieuwpoort, Belgium (AP) - Hundreds of veterans from several nations including Britain took part in a ceremony commemorating those who died in the trenches here during the First World War.



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## SPECTRUM

Next month, doctors are meeting in London to form the British Holistic Medical Association, indicating a growing acceptance of the alternative medicine. This first of three articles looks at what the Prince of Wales recently described to the BMA as "those ancient and unconscious forces so vital to our unity with nature"

# If the mind is fit, the body will cure itself

By Ruth West and Brian Inglis

If you ring up to make an appointment with Dr Goodenough (not his real name: some of his colleagues are touchy about advertising) you will be told that there is a six weeks' waiting list. Nothing strange about that if he were a Harley Street nabob, but he is a GP in private practice, and his practice is homeopathy.

"I did orthodox medicine for twenty years - I used to think that all homeopaths were potty." Why did he switch? "It all rather happened. I suppose at first I just wanted more answers to my quiver." When he first introduced homeopathy the reaction was immediate: "I lost, in turn, two partners and two-thirds of my patients." That was in 1969: eight years later he was in such demand that he had to retire from the NHS.

Now he is getting patients from other GPs. "Some say it's codswallop, but some tell patients, 'At least it's harmless: why not?' And some ask him: 'Look, can you have a go with this one?'"

Ian Hutchinson tells a similar story from a different angle. He is president of the British Chiropractors Association. When he began to practise thirteen years ago, few members of the public had even heard of chiropractic and patients only came to him as a last resort. No longer...

"The changes over the past ten years? People come to see me much sooner with their problems. The age group I'm treating on the whole is much younger. And I'm treating more acute conditions - of manual workers, for example."

The attitude of doctors, too, has changed. "Quite a few doctors refer patients to me: I have lectured to GP training groups; at my practice over the past few years we've held a number of meetings with an orthopaedic surgeon." He would like to see chiropractic recognized, as it is in the US, New Zealand and other countries.

Recognized or not, the practitioners of the once derided "fringe medicine" are in demand. Twenty years ago they were down and, to all appearances, out, swept aside by the triumphant march of medical science. Now, a combination of disillusionment with orthodox medicine, in particular with its drug-dependence, and the recognition that alternative therapies have something valuable to offer, has transformed their prospects.

The major breakthrough came ten years ago, with the favourable report of three eminent US doctors on acupuncture.

Ruth West is director and Brian Inglis a trustee of the KJB Foundation (formerly the KJB Foundation), set up to raise support and funds for research into, among other things, alternative medicine. Their *Alternative Health Guide* is published by Michael Joseph (£12.50).

ture, following a visit to China. Only a few years earlier acupuncture had been the chief butt of medical jokers: in *The Doctors' Dilemmas* the leading US pharmacologist Louis Lasagna had dismissed it, in a chapter of "Superstition and Ignorance", as a "lunacy".

Vindication of the long-derided, millennia-old Chinese therapy was significant, not merely because it staked a fresh claim for the recognition of alternative medicine (as it now came to be called) as an alternative and a serious one, to conventional western medicine. It also threatened to undermine western medicine's foundations by casting doubt on the hallowed principles of physiology.

The existence of "meridians" or "canals", as shown on acupuncture charts, had excited Lasagna's particular derision: they were shown, he jeered, only because "hitting imaginary canals is not a job to be left to the imagination". But if acupuncture works, can it be that the canals (into which needles are placed, according to the diagnosis) are real, but not material? If so, conventional physiology is missing a dimension. Alternatively, it may be that the imagination is involved in this, as in other therapies. Inoue Coué, with his "every day, in every way, I get better and better" incantation, preached in the 1920s that the imagination can exercise a powerful, and sometimes decisive, influence over the body; but Coué had been laughed at.

The discovery in the mid-1970s of the endorphins, chemical messengers which apparently transmit the imagination's instructions to the body and are capable of relieving pain as if they were opiates, has raised the possibility that acupuncture, and perhaps other therapies, work psychosomatically, the body obeying the mind through a broadcasting system emanating from the brain, whose transmission system is only gradually coming to be understood.

The implications of this discovery have still hardly penetrated orthodox thinking. It effectively demolishes what generations of medical students have been taught as dogma: that the imagination can neither cause nor cure organic disease. And it is largely because of the profession's ability to come to terms with this body-blow that alternative medicine is now enjoying such an unprecedented boom.

"Organic disease is what we say we cure, but don't", the maverick F. G. Crookshank wrote half a century ago. "Functional disease is what the quacks cure and we wish we could." The great advantage the "quacks" of today have - purveyors of alternative therapies, in all their bewildering variety - is that the majority of today's disorders are functional, and consequently the

imagination of the patient can play a considerable, even a decisive part, in promoting cure.

Doctors until recently have tended to downgrade the imagination's role to "placebo" - useful to discover whether new drugs work by comparing their results with the effect of the placebo, or dummy pills, in controlled trials, but otherwise of no clinical importance.

Now a few, notably Professor Herbert Benson of Harvard, have realized how important the placebo and the placebo effect can be in restoring health. For the most part, doctors have yet to agree. But to alternative therapists, the patients' imagination is their most powerful ally. They know that hope and expectation on the patient's part, reinforced by rapport with the therapist, can work wonders.

That patients are satisfied with what they get from alternative medicine has been confirmed by a report in the *Consumers' Association* magazine, *Which?* In its sample, "nine out of ten members said they would use again the form of alternative medicine they'd tried most recently. They didn't all claim to have been cured, but only 10 per cent felt the treatment had been useless".

By contrast, although the reputation of medicine in the abstract remains high, there have been many indications of patients' growing dissatisfaction

with their GPs. For example, according to surveys carried out by Taylor Nelson, "nearly a quarter of the United Kingdom population say that they have less faith in doctors than they used to"; and the number of those who "trust the doctor to know what I need" fell from 52 per cent in 1978 to 39 per cent in 1980.

This is partly because the hope, nurtured in the 1950s, that Ehrlich's dream of "magic bullets" - drugs capable of curing all known diseases - has faded. Not merely have the wonder drugs proved a sad disappointment, but their toll of adverse reactions is growing more disturbing.

Perhaps the most damning indictment of indiscriminate reliance on drugs has come from a World Health Organization trial, the importance of which has yet to be recognized.

Clofibrate was marketed twenty years ago to lower blood cholesterol levels and thereby afford protection from heart attacks. It did what it said; those who took it in the controlled tests had a lower mortality from heart attacks than those who did not. But eventually, it was found that the mortality rate from all causes was 25% higher among those who had taken the drug during the trials, than among those who had not.

As Professor M. F. Oliver, president of the British Cardiac Society, has warned, this has very disturbing implications for patients currently on

"preventive" drug treatment. If altering the body's chemistry has long term ill-effects, then tens of thousands of patients currently being given drugs for hypertension may be worse off.

By contrast, alternative therapies, are relatively safe. Scare stories of wrong diagnoses and faulty treatment abound in the medical profession, but the concomitant - malpractice suits - are very rarely reported, as they certainly would be if they occurred. (There have in fact been no High Court actions, which suggests that any cases there have been must have been minor.)

The recent burgeoning of alternative therapies, and their proliferation into spin-offs through the introduction of new techniques, makes it unsafe to generalize about them; but on some points almost all are now agreed. The main difference between alternative and conventional medicine, they claim, is that alternative therapists do not treat the symptoms, they treat the person.

There are exceptions, of course, therapists who offer cures for, say, smoking, without attempting to assess the patient's background. But in theory at least the assumption is that most symptoms, from backache to flu, can have a powerful psychosocial component which may be the main cause. Digging in the garden, or "the bug that's going round", are not the cause, but the precipitant of the symptoms.

Most alternative therapists, too, emphasize the importance of listening to patients. The first consultation usually lasts an hour or more; this not only helps to establish rapport, but also makes it easier to have a working appointments system (when *Which?* turned its attention to the subject of what its subscribers think about doctors, its survey reported this month that by far the commonest complaints are "long waits at surgery").

The fact that alternative therapists spend more time talking with their patients also makes for what many of them claim is another vital difference between them and the average GP. They can promote prevention by showing their patients how to change from the habit of pill-taking to fitness by diet and exercise.

Alternative medicine, then, can be holistic-related to the person's heredity, personality, environment and lifestyle in a way which orthodox medicine, cannot because of its materialist bias and because specialization is leading to ever greater concentration on symptoms rather than people. It is this which is giving alternative therapies, whatever their intrinsic merits and alternative therapists, who like doctors can be good, bad or indifferent, their current advantage.



moreover...  
Miles Kingston

## A5PIC on my plate

All odd and personal car numbers have up to now been bought and sold on the open market, often for a lot of money, but the licensing department at Swansea is suddenly keen to keep the good ones back and auction them itself. This means, if you think about it, that the Tories have now nationalized something in the private sector, thus shattering their party manifesto, and I expect fresh elections to be called soon. Meanwhile, the lads at Swansea are already hard at work...

(A room in Wales. Four motoring civil servants are sitting around a table. They are called Sump, Pump, Bump and Dump. These are not their real names. They got them out of a computer.)

Sump: This committee has not met for a very long while. It used to be called, if you remember, the Committee for Eliminating Rude Three-Letter Words From British Car Numbers. Well, we eliminated them all.

Pump: Except for GAY.

Sump: Well, we didn't know then that it was going to be a rude word.

Bump: It isn't.

Sump: Ah yes, Bump, I forgot you were... anyway, we now meet again to make a list of combinations of words and numbers that might make money for us.

Dump: I Don't understand.

Pump: Thing is, Dump, that if you have a car with the number RR 1, you and I wouldn't pay much for it, but the head of Rolls-Royce would pay a lot.

Bump: How much would Ray Reardon pay?

Pump: You're getting the idea. An Auction!

Dump: Who's Ray Reardon?

Sump: Shut up, Dump. Now, the problem is that most of the good numbers have gone. We are now issuing plates beginning with A, followed by numbers then letters. The scope isn't vast. But I've already made a short list of possibilities. For instance, A 10 LI.

Bump: What's that?

Sump: Run together, it reads AFOOL.

Dump: What's that?

Sump: It's a kind of Mayonnaise, dummkopf. We'll have Delia Smith and Katie Stewart fighting to the death for that one, and then sell it to Heinz. I've also got a 4 ISI. I think Clive James would pay a thousand for that. And remembering that 5s can look very like SA's, I think there'll be a market for A 55 ISI.

Bump: ASSISI? Who'd buy that? The RSPCA?

Sump: Francis Pym, I reckon. And I thought some rich surgeon would go a bundle on A O R T A.

Bump: You can't have a nought by itself.

Sump: Oh no? We're making the rules now.

Bump: Then there's... What else is there?

Dump: A I T C H.

Sump: What's that, Dump?

Dump: AITCH. Someone whose name begins with "H" might like that.

Sump: Get lost, Dump.

Dump: Or A 5 W A D.

Sump: You mean a wad of fivers?

Dump: No, no ASWAD. It's a reggae group. They'd pay a fortune.

Bump: He's right! Good old Dump.

Sump: And now that we're in the permissive age, maybe we can bring back some of those good old three-letter words!

Bump: I am not having cars beginning A55.

Sump: I was thinking of BUM, actually.

Bump: And I am not having Mrs Whitehouse accusing us of corrupting public morals.

Sump: How about A 51 ANST ASIANE?

Bump: How about A 51 MOV? ASIMOV!

Sump: And what about for the Queen - A 5 COT = ASCOT?

Bump: Just a moment. Who's Rump?

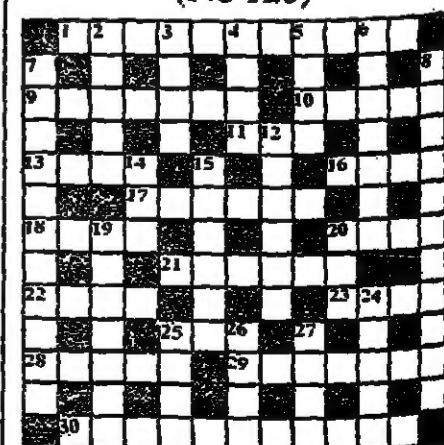
Sump: Where did that last speech come from?

Bump: Me. I just changed my name. I didn't like Dump.

Sump: This meeting is getting out of hand. It's adjourned.

(More reports as and when.)

## CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 120)



- ACROSS
- 1 Dome shaped container (7,4)
  - 9 Person in authority (7)
  - 10 Second payment (5)
  - 11 Illuminated (3)
  - 13 Cooking fat (4)
  - 16 Financial institution (4)
  - 17 Eye inflammation (6)
  - 18 Lacking colour (4)
  - 20 Four-winged insect (4)
  - 21 Incising compound (6)
  - 22 Errand boy (4)
  - 23 Cup-shaped instrument (4)
  - 25 Glee (3)
  - 28 Communion table (5)
  - 29 Greed (7)
  - 30 Father's mother (11)
- DOWN
- 2 Long-term prisoner (5)
  - 3 Religious fiction (4)
  - 4 Nobleman (4)
  - 5 Sassy (4)
  - 6 Harpsichord (7)
  - 7 Crossing monitor (8,3)
  - 8 Wager keeper (5,6)
  - 12 Ice spike (6)
  - 14 Expiry (3)
  - 15 Surroundings (6)
  - 19 Barge (7)
  - 20 Rabbit (3)
  - 24 Banish (3)
  - 25 Smile (4)
  - 26 Mutilate (4)
  - 27 Walk (4)

SOLUTION TO No 119  
ACROSS: 1 Canapes 5 Elfin 8 Nij 9 Anodyne  
10 Erato 11 Beth 12 Ratchet 14 Parallelogram  
16 Avenger 18 Aims 21 Attic 22 Zonated 23 Abo  
14 Enrol 25 Ratatou  
DOWN: 1 Chat 2 Noose 3 Psychological 4 Sheet  
5 Electromagnet 6 Feather 7 Noddy 10  
13 Appanage 15 Re-enter 17 Razor 19 Metro  
20 Eden



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# MODERN TIMES



## A sideways look at the British way of life

Dark tales are told by the older street musicians of a buskers' "elephant's graveyard" somewhere beyond Ruislip on the Piccadilly-line. The disappearing denim-clad Bob Dylan lookalikes and one-man bands take a single ticket to this ghostly station of no return, where the times are never changing and they can play out the last bars of "Subterranean Homesick Blues" just one more time. All archaeologists will find in years to come is the odd battered mouth organ and scores of unfilled-in tax forms.

It's sad to see them go from the dusty Orphean caverns of Leicester Square Tube station or Green Park, still picking out the old tunes on a painted 12-string guitar after depressing whole generations

of commuters with endless Leonard Cohen songs. Mr Tambourine Man is a threatened species, nearly extinct. As the constables often told him, it's all over now baby, blue.

Who is responsible for ridding us of interminable nasal droning which so aptly complemented many a dreadful Southern Region rail journey? A revolution is afoot. The Tube-way armies of Dylans have been zapped by musicians using amplified sound systems, just as the old men in military uniform with a swearing parrot on their back were displaced from the cinema queues by the folk singers. Now, with a "ghetto blaster" tape machine, a classical saxophonist can fit an entire symphony orchestra at the bottom of the Northern Line escalator.

The new wave of busker fears not so much arrest as power failure or that the sound levels are wrong on his backing tape. He may even have an accountant, something that would have the one-man band throwing himself underneath the wheels of the next train to Wimbledon out of anti-establishment fear and loathing. The jaded musical palate of the city gent now expects electronic wizardry and B Dylan has had to change

too, or take the long and winding road to the buskers' graveyard.

That cobbled traffic-free precinct in Covent Garden is now a haven for buskers, who are all licensed; also something of an anathema to their footloose forbears. Today, backed by a trusty ghetto blaster "busking" can encompass anything from ballet to an impromptu Punjabi mime troupe. The strolling player is back with a vengeance and quite often a council grant. There is no more squabbling for pitches.

Such squabbling marred my own single busking adventure. At school three of us set out with guitar, tambourine and a large bass drum borrowed from the cadet corps, a sacred military relic of many wars.

"Ere I wouldn't stand there, that's the Mighty Quinn's pith," said a fat lady. Unfortunately one of us grinned when a smartly dressed dwarf announced that he was the Mighty Quinn, a juggler. He demolished the drum with his size-threes and in a flurry of waist-high punches we were lucky to escape with our other instruments intact.

It was also difficult explaining to the corps sergeant-major how a drum that survived the

Somme had met its end. Then busking was a jungle; now it is polite and ordered and there are even rotas in the Tube stations, written on the Underground maps. It is all so well mannered. The beards (security men) of the Garden keep an almost loving eye on their artists, making sure that their bottlers (cash collectors) are not robbed and there are no unseemly arguments. The place has an aura of Victorian good fellowship and the strolling players often sport Equity cards.

With greater possibilities of sound and space the exotic acts, dancers, acrobats, patter-men and fire-eaters from Paris, street acts of another age, have a new lease on life, while the folk singers are the ones out of time.

Mr Plod, the traditional enemy of busking, seems to take a more fatherly view of the amplified and classical acts. The denim brigade with songs of peace and protest were obviously hooligans. Now possession of an amplifier shows thrift, good sense and a respect for property — though the courts recently drew the line at an Irishman who charmed an expensive python from his hat with a penny whistle. Times have not changed enough for live reptile musical acts yet.

Paul Pickering

## Penny Perrick

### Strictly for the birds (and bees)



To the list headed "Careers I hope my daughter never chooses", including pop star's mistress, secretary and restaurant owner, all of them occupations where troubles observably outweigh joys, I have reluctantly added sex educator. This is after reading Carol Lee's book, *The Girl's Position*, to be published on September 29 by Writers and Readers.

Here is a story of dogged and often desperate heroism on the part of the author who, as a Family Planning Association-trained sex educator, travels from school to school trying to make sense of the sexual confusion which is as much a part of the growing child's life as pimples and blushing. As Carol Lee slinks in through the school gate, she knows that she is "less welcome than a pest control officer". In her eight years of teaching, most of the schools' heads and deputy heads have refused to meet her and, at one school, the biology mistress, alarmed at her pupils' ignorance, smuggled in her heroine under false pretences, supposedly to talk about "Personal Hygiene".

It is not only head teachers who make a sex educator's life as perilous as that of a missionary fallen among lip-smacking cannibals. Carol Lee has to face outraged parents and, often, disruptive behaviour from the children themselves who, to cover up their real feelings of embarrassment and anxiety, resort to juicy discussion of video nasties, snickering and fighting.

Against these dicey odds, Carol Lee usually succeeds in getting her students to examine concepts like love, affection and responsibility, as well as giving them advice on contraception and sexual consequences, about which most of her students share age-old mistaken ideas, such as "you never get caught the first time".

Possibly, the daughters of Mrs Victoria Gillick and other parents who deplore outside intervention in their children's sexual lives have received such careful and sensitive instruction at home that they will never walk into a relationship they can't handle. If so, they are part of a tiny minority, for nearly all the 1,500 schoolchildren Carol Lee taught had not learnt anything about sex from their parents; not even how a baby is born. When Miss Lee asked them to put on an impromptu sketch showing how parents might react to a daughter's accidental pregnancy, they acted out a domestic drama.

The main objection to sex education in schools is that, enlightened and sympathetically instructed by the likes of Miss Lee, pupils may wish to practise what has been preached. This has not been a danger inherent in the school curriculum so far, since even the most easily influenced children do not appear to spend their spare time probing further into the effects of the Roman occupation or reeling off lists of French verbs.

Carol Lee is convinced that, in the short term, sex education actually discourages sexual intercourse.

People as dedicated and full of cockeyed optimism as Carol Lee, prepared for little money and less thanks to do a job others shirk, deserve our gratitude rather than our disapproval. I wish her luck but I hope that my daughter's working life is an altogether cushier number.

There is a suggestion in the *New Statesman* that babies should be fed on avocado pear blended with a little wholemeal bread, rather than on over-sweetened commercial baby foods. Recalling the years I spent spooning various types of goo into babies' mouths, I am dubious of this scheme. I have never once met a baby willing to embark on a culinary adventure; the tiniest spoonful of anything the least exotic ends up spilt on the high chair tray and is followed by howls of outrage. Surely a few tins of unwholesome baby food cannot do any permanent harm to a baby reared on the *New Statesman* who, as soon as it is out of nappies will be into home-made quiche, farmhouses in the Dorsetshire and other trappings of the good life. I think it should stick out for tinned apricot custard while it can.

Flavia Corkscrew is on holiday for two weeks.

# With a smile and a song

## HAMBURG HIGHLANDER

Jouhan von Usilart, 26 (below)

People think it strange when they find out I am a German from Hamburg and you can have a lot of trouble with the very rationalist Scots. Then I pretend to be Irish. I can do a pretty good Irish accent because I worked as a bagpipe maker in Ireland, which was interesting except he never paid me. The tartan is of the Queen's Own Highlanders and my act did not go down too well in Germany. The German folk scene has been dead since Adolf Hitler. So I decided to come over here and did to feel embarrassed about carrying the kilt. What ondon did not need was another person playing ob Dylan songs on a 12-string guitar and I tried

that in Germany. The kilt is showbiz of a sort and people like having their picture taken with you especially at the Tower of London. I learnt the pipes when I was doing my community service as a conscientious objector in Germany. You have to do that if you don't want to fight. My family do not approve at all. They still have the German attitude that what one needs in life is a proper vocation. They are very aristocratic and puritan about things like that. I am learning to repair musical instruments at the London College of Furniture but that is more of a hobby. I could not hope to make money out of that. As it is this pays my bills.



## PUNK AND JUDY

"Professors" Tony Pabla, 25 (above)

You can say I'm a punk and Judy man. It's the oldest form of busking and I like it because Judy is an anarchist. I made all my own puppets and learned the trade from a man in Brighton. Really I am an actor and got into this five years ago because I hated being out of work. I was educated at Sharnbury and after my A levels went to Loughborough Theatre. But the street is more immediate. You have got to hold their attention or they will just walk away. It is part of being a showman. My mother's a civil servant and my dad's a doctor and they are both pleased with what I do, now they

understand it. People are very kind in this line of work and will teach you their skills. I was taught magic tricks by a lady called Patty I shared a flat with and taught her to escape from a straitjacket. I do a bit of fire-eating and stunt work on the side. There is no such thing as plagiarism because everything has been done before and my act is not that different from the one seen by Samuel Pepys. The trouble I have at the moment is getting a reliable female bottle. The girls I train always fall in love with nice young men. But I cannot complain with a bigger audience every day than any West End theatre. Not bad, eh?



## BRAZILIAN BUSKER

Ricardo Reuter Ruas, 23 (above)

For two months now I have been playing at Green Park. I am in England to study English and am Brazilian from Belo Horizonte, where I am reading to be a vet. In Brazil we do not have buskers. A cleaning job I do in the evenings pays my tuition fees but this pays for my beers and theatres and things like that. It's good for me because I am meeting people and learning more English. People often find it funny when I sing in Portuguese because they cannot recognize the language. I use a little amplifier and I learnt the classical guitar in Brazil. Sometimes I do bossa nova or folk songs and if a friend comes with me we

do samba with an instrument called a pandeiro. It's so good and cheers people up. Even the police here are so kind, not like in Brazil. But there is great competition among buskers for the places to play. They are friendly most of the time but sometimes things become nasty and I almost comes to a fight. I have played in Switzerland, Holland and Germany and Heidelberg is the most friendly place. After another two months I go home. I was married in Brazil. My marriage is finished but I have a little daughter and would like to take her an English setter dog when I return. I still plan to be a vet but I like playing and they say Bob Marley started this.

## SAX APPEAL

Tina Grace, 22, Nuria Nogue, 23 (below)

People think it funny when I start my act by coming out of a dustbin. I am all folded up inside and am charmed out by the saxophone like a snake out of a basket. Nuria from Spain and does not speak English and we met when I was working over there. It does make a difference being a woman, especially being a contortionist, as men heckle or come up afterwards. I try to make fun of the act's sensuality. My parents approve of what I am doing as my dad was in Music Hall. A Hungarian acrobat who teaches in Brixton started me off five years ago and since then I have been to Spain and Latin America, where I joined a circus in São

Paulo. It was fantastic. That is why the act is very circus-based but with a certain cabaret Fellini feel to things. I like the grotesque side of the circus so does Nuria, who had been playing sax for one year but studied the flute for eight years. We both like Spain; the audiences are much warmer. When we were there I had a monkey called Zecchino who was part of the act. I really did love him but he would jump on the audience and he was not potty trained. At the moment we live in Vauxhall and are going to Poland for a theatre festival next month. My ambition is to study circus in Moscow. Do you think Ken Livingstone could help?



## FIDDLERS ON THE HOOF

Felicity Willis, 20, Janet Mathews, 21 (above)

I have been studying the violin for 10 years and we thought we would have a bash at busking. We are both at Trinity College of Music and it really helps financially. Where we play in Charing Cross is now very much a classical music area and we have both been astonished how easy it is. Eventually I want to get into an orchestra; I don't know which one but this is good practice playing in front of people. Many students don't do it because they are scared of the fines. Luckily we have not been caught yet. The police are all very nice and I think they turn a blind eye.

Classics seem to be taking over especially in this station. We do not need an amplifier down here in the tunnels but we are going to get one for outside. Strange things have happened. We had a drunk who fell in one of the violin cases and broke it. Someone gave us a bottle of wine and we had a flasher who came back four times. Then someone thought we must be prostitutes despite the violins and offered £20 for Felicity. Another person promised to send us to Tokyo for three months playing in a palm-court orchestra. But it's worth it. In three and a half hours on our best day we made £60.

## AMPLIFIED ACROBATS

Charlie Pabla, 32, Terry Cole, 24 (right)

I teach dance here and I've been 23 years in Iran working with an acrobatic group; they did juggling as well and we used to go on TV and in the nightclubs. But then in 1979 came the Ayatollah who did not like acrobatics or juggling or nightclubs or theatre. What is more we once put on a show for the Shah's birthday party and I had the personal letter of thanks in my house. The Ayatollah's men found it. I had to flee to political asylum. I teach the new acrobatic dancing at the Pincapple. But I love the atmosphere here and like seeing what the people feel about my show. I sometimes do a Charlie Chaplin act as a change.

We use a small stereo unit to help create the atmosphere. I am the patter-merchant of the act and if I was really good we would not need music. But it's nice to have it in the background. You have to get a link between the audience and the show. I'm from Walthamstow but I learned acrobatics with a circus in Italy and a troupe called the Medinas. My ambition was always to work in the circus and my parents are very proud of me. Before I started doing acrobatics I was working in a furniture factory making three-piece suits. Everyone is licensed to work here and there is no trouble. I run 10 miles a day and Charlie is teaching me new tricks.



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# THE TIMES DIARY

## All clear

A relative of the composer of the world's best-known Christmas carol, *Silent Night*, will be coming to London later this month for an unscheduled premiere at the South Bank summer festival. M. K. Gruber, who steps in to replace a work by Oliver Knussen that will not be ready in time, is a great-grandson of Franz Xavier Gruber who wrote the tune of *Silent Night* on Christmas Eve 1818 in the Austrian village of Oberndorf. The family connexion, says the contemporary Gruber, was revealed during the war when his mother was anxious to distract attention from some possible Polish ancestry. The link with the Christmas carol was sufficient to satisfy the Nazis that the Grubers need not be troubled further.

## Point taken

The imperious John Timpon and Brian Redhead, presenting Radio 4's *Today*, read a letter from an indignant listener on Friday protesting at their habit of abbreviating sentences by leaving out verbs. The correspondent deliberately wrote his protest with no verbs at all. "Point well made," said the radio rogues sympathetically. "Your complaint duly noted." Such *sans* found.

## Unkindest cut

"Buy British," thought Menna Williams as she paid £5 extra to buy a pair of Wilkinson Sword pinkie scissors rather than one "Made in Japan". Patriotism wilted, though, when her husband later found on the display card "Original Flakars - a trade mark of O. Fiskars Ab. Finland" and on the handles "Made in Japan". Still, Mrs Williams says, the scissors work better than her old pair which always functioned badly and only if held upside down. Those were made in Sheffield.

## Girl talk

The latest prep-school vogue word in America is "awesome" as in "The Times Diary" - isn't it awesome? It is not too surprising, then, that the tycoon behind the Awesome Eyewear Company proves to be a girl of only 14. Mardella Brakke, turned a \$1,000 profit in the last quarter, and when the president of Rainier National Bank refused her a \$5,000 loan on the grounds that it would be illegal for the bank to advance money to a minor without a parent's signed consent, she prevailed upon him to make the loan a personal one: American children, aren't they, well-awesomed?

Further speculation as to the title *Lord Flit* will take on entering the *Lord's* is futile, as far as some of his former constituents are concerned. According to a graffiti in the Falls Road, it will be "Lord Flit of Dock".

BARRY FANTONI



## Self service

On an InterCity which came to a halt on its journey north the guard announced: "Ladies and gentlemen, we apologize for the delay. There is engineering work ahead. Do not stick your head out of the window. There is machinery alongside. If it knocks your head off, you will have to go back and fetch it yourself."

## On the wild side

The World Wildlife Fund's annual report shows in its accounts an "exceptional item" debited over the past two years and totalling well over £200,000. Although the item is elaborated no further in the accounts themselves, supporters of the fund are welcome to ring up and inquire. They will be told that the mystery figures represent the cost of relocating WWF headquarters in 1981 from offices in the City to Godalming, so unpopular a move that more than 20 of the staff of 35 refused to go along with it and had to be paid off. "I think that when companies are vaguely embarrassed about things they tend to describe them as 'exceptional'," giggles a WWF mole.

A musical called *Snappy* is to be performed at the West End next month. American reviews have described the company members here as "the laid-back boogie, the spiritual leader, manipulator, benefactor and mascot" of the Peanut gang, and the play itself as "the canine counter-attack." *Snappy* is a play about a dog named Snappy who played Snappy in the Royal Shakespeare Company's *Nicholas Nickleby* on Broadway, plays the prodigious pup "exactly as he sees himself - a cynical, witty and crudite human being." Modest, too.

PHS

# A private life for the economy

by Walter Goldsmith

The speed with which the Labour Party/TUC economic strategy has disintegrated in the weeks following the general election gives Mrs Thatcher a remarkable opportunity to carry through the significant structural changes to the economy which British business wishes to see. Britain has unexpectedly acquired a commitment to the social market economy which extends to all significant political forces, for as Peter Shore has pointed out, two out of four of the candidates for the Labour leadership seem to assume that Labour cannot regain power before 1993.

Of course, Labour economics spokesmen will continue, for a time, to advance policies based on the TUC Economic Review for job creation through vast public spending, dramatically increased social benefits, renationalization, and restoration of trade union legal immunities. But the foundations and credibility of these policies have been knocked away by Roy Hattersley's acceptance of the principle of privatization in his approach to council house sales; by Neil Kinnock's acceptance of the reality of continuing membership of the European Community; and by Peter Shore's declared aim to try to win back for Labour the upwardly mobile workers and their families who have gained tangible benefits from Mrs Thatcher's market economy.

So how should Mrs Thatcher entrench the social market economy in her first year of the new Government? As a first priority she should speed up nationalized industry privatization. It is the key to the success of her Medium Term Financial Strategy. There are at least £10 billion worth of public sector assets which could be realized in the

Government's current term. Revenues averaging £2 billion a year would allow the Treasury to underwrite a tax-cutting strategy that is seriously behind target and make a 25p in the £ basic rate of income tax.

Privatization on this scale would introduce benefits in increased competition and demonopolization, a reduction in the public sector's share of the gross domestic product and new chances for individual equity ownership and lower taxes. Most important of all, it would allow Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, to announce in November a Medium Term Taxation Strategy to parallel the MTFSS and bolster ministerial tax-cutting enthusiasm.

At the same time Mrs Thatcher should induce Mr Nicholas Ridley, the taxmen's political master, to call off their drive to reclassify large numbers of the self-employed as PAYE-paying employees. On Mr Ridley's own admission, this quiet initiative has, since 1979/80, snuffed out some 100,000 potential small businesses.

Mrs Thatcher's second major drive should be to seize her chance to step up the pace of trade union law reform. Norman Tebbit would be well advised to bring forward his aim to make remaining union immunities conditional on the observance of agreed or reasonable dispute procedures.

Mrs Thatcher should advance on a third front. The preparedness of union leaders to engage in bilateral talks with ministers, even on the most sensitive areas of traditional union power, makes it a good time to re-

examine the future of ossified economic forums like NEDDO, the National Economic Development Council.

NEDDO has been talking fruitlessly for years about the inadequacies of Britain's education system, to provide vocationally skilled young people in the quantities a reviving economy will need. Employers and unions have bewailed the problem, but the Government has launched a technical and vocational education initiative to provide opportunities for 14 to 18-year-olds. But scattered pilot schemes (taking a few thousand youngsters are inadequate to meet a massive failure of the comprehensive educational system. In the new climate, Mrs Thatcher could afford to make the scheme nationwide.

If nationalized industries, union law reform and the remnants of Britain's corporate state can be targeted now, Mrs Thatcher will have the time to tidy up important but tricky individual measures to liberalize the British economy. Occupational pension funds need legislative encouragement to open up the pensions market and strengthen the influence of individuals over their pension capital.

Mrs Thatcher cannot do it all. Employers, too, must play their part. In the new atmosphere more flexible employee communication and bargaining arrangements can be introduced to fill the void left by the increasing irrelevance of old-style British trade unionism. Free enterprise in Britain has rarely had so propitious a climate in which to entrench the principles of a free economy. We would be foolish indeed to miss the chance.

The author is director general of the Institute of Directors.

## Leslie Plummer on the background to the Seychelles elections

Victoria, Seychelles. It is a short drive up Liberation Road and on towards the president's house in the green hills behind the capital, to the steep roadside where "the accident" happened.

True to the state press law of diminishing stories, three days elapsed before the news that was burning the Seychelles grapevine - the islands' most efficient institution - appeared as two short, uninformative sentences inside the official *Nation* newspaper. But by that time two fresh, flower-covered graves had appeared in the "Mont Fleuri" cemetery outside town, to confirm the rumours - one of these graves containing the body of a certain Michael Hoffman, no lover of the one-party government of President Albert René.

Murdered by the army in a night ambush, the whisperers said, while the official version blamed a falling-out among thieves. A soldier stayed by a survivor was nowhere near the scene, President René told *The Times*.

Whatever the truth, "the accident" a fortnight ago was the latest illustration of "raw" facts of life behind the splendour of the Seychelles: the government's difficulties lead a hazardous existence, and most Seychellois fear the worst in such a case of their socialist government and its army.

There are political disappearances and strange deaths in these islands, and the knock on the door in the middle of the night, said a western diplomat who broadly endorses the René regime.

The disquiet and sense of repression behind the splendour, the surface despite the fact that, as they observe, the Seychelles is a habitant has derived "immense social benefit from this government". Mr James Mancham, the former president now in comfortable exile in Putney since being ousted by Mr René in 1977, promoted tourism and jobs at the poolside of an afternoon, but was in no hurry to move, basic premises.

Big improvements in housing and

## Paradise lost: the shadow of suspicion in 'God's country'

a medical system that surpasses most in the Third World are directly credited to the René government, whose "people enjoy one of the highest living standards in Africa, though at a heavy cost to the exchequer. The Seychelles, 'looks like the world as God meant it to be', Mr Mancham wrote in a still volume of what he calls poetry, still on sale in Victoria.

But after a succession of plots and coup attempts, God's presents president and his radio station and airport are under permanent guard, by foreign troops. Mr René is perhaps mindful that when, as prime minister, he seized power while Mr Mancham was away in London, it was done with only 35 armed amateurs. Photographs from the time show the bemused group learning how to load guns - a backyard operation which today's party literature has transformed into a "people's revolution".

Now 120 Tanzanian troops and 60 North Korean advisers and soldiers constitute the nation's bodyguard, backed by an uneasy local army which has doubled to 800 in four years, a militia of 1,000 to 1,500 which also acts as an intelligence network, and an assortment of Cuban-trained security men, pistols tucked discreetly in leather handbags.



President René: improvements

The Koreans, tough professionals in smart dark green uniforms, who keep well out of sight, are filling a growing gap left by the unpopular Tanzanians, whose local hawking and sales of guns and drugs have alienated the islanders.

Tanzanian numbers have been run down from a peak of the 400 who put down the August 1982 domestic army mutiny which left nine officials dead, and, according to President René, 50 Seychellois officers and soldiers still detained. But the Tanzanian presence is still criticised for the government. "What I fear is a Sergeant Doe situation," one source said. "Someone who comes from nowhere within the Seychelles army. He could hold this place with 30 trained men."

President René, for his part, says he fears a tide of 50 civilian plotters in the islands. And the local populace, denied informal outlets for expression, suffer from a general apprehension they cannot diagnose. Even the young, who generally support the governing Seychelles People's Progressive Party, its candidates stamped badly into the National Assembly on a yes-no ballot over the weekend - look over their shoulders as they say. "Nobody trusts anybody in the Seychelles."

For the past two years, people have tended to be more afraid.

President René said. A small, impressive man, aged 47, who qualified as a barrister in London after an abortive run at the priesthood, he distinguishes himself from most leaders in the African region by an almost miraculous absence of rhetoric and bombast. "These fears... I don't know what has happened. I can't put my finger on it."

The midnight knock on the door is one reason, in a country alive with informers. The President, whose desk bears a sign saying, "What a beautiful day. Trust some bastard to lose it up", gets a daily residue of who is saying what about the government.

For complaints, the only official outlet is through the increasingly centralized party, which reaches into every national organization. But ministers dispute the widespread view that it has ceased to function as a conduit for dissent, while conceding that some militants alienate by peddling rhetoric they understand only dimly as Marxism. Yet until "the accident", Seychelles recently had started to feel more free, with new signals of moderation emanating from the government. Changes had begun after complaints of chaos in secondary education, and in a Cabinet that covers the ideological spectrum the "hardline" left-wing Foreign Affairs Minister, Mr Jacques Rodolphe, was shuffled aside in favour of the island's ultimate political animal, Dr Maxim Ferrari, a gynaecologist.

Smooth of tongue and round of feature, the doctor, who advances his own bedside theory of diplomatic success - "The women of this island" taught "the frankness and humanity" - has with his balanced approach to non-alignment put the joy back into diplomacy for western envoys in Victoria.

"Things were going in the right direction: more pragmatism and less ideological persecution had been looking back to before the recent murders." Now, the gap between what is said and what is done, has once again become the government's biggest political problem.

Gerald Kaufman

# Sickness benefits for politicians

Among all the official statements about Mrs Thatcher's medical condition, the unofficial bulletins by Mrs Denis Thatcher have outshone all the others. "She's flat on her back," the Prime Minister's husband elegantly pronounced. "She is not working. Come on, be reasonable."

Everyone is liable to sickness from time to time, and even the nation's political leaders are some- what short of superhuman. What has focused particular attention on the Prime Minister's sick-bed is that she has been known as practically a non-stop activist, any pause in her headlong schedule arouses both comment and concern.

Politicians who never willingly take a break from politics are likely after a time to be forced by some external circumstance to accept an interruption of their activities. Yet such a pause, planned voluntarily as a holiday or a sabbatical, might have freed of external circumstances that caused the involuntary cessation of their devoted labours. Politicians can indeed be divided into two groups: those to whom politics are their whole life, and those to whom politics are just one part - if by far the most important part - of a life that contains other absorbing interests.

Full-time politicians score alleged part-timers and dilettantes. How can so-and-so really be taking the job seriously if he will keep tearing off to the opera or a football match, or - perhaps more suspect - writing novels or even poetry? Anthony Crosland aroused amusement, mostly affectionate but in some quarters scornful, for insisting, wherever he might be, on watching *Match of the Day*. Many felt that Newmarket John Stevas was consumed by frivolity because not only was he regularly seen at Covent Garden, but because he exacerbated his transgression by actually seeming to enjoy it.

Of course, someone entrusted with the responsibility and welfare of the nation must take the responsibility seriously. At the same time, he (or she) recognizes that the voters are not usually themselves thinking of him and what he does, and indeed prefer not to be bothered by him and what he does. Richard Crossman pointed out that politics is a minority pursuit, almost a hobby, to be compared, say, with stamp-collecting.

If the politician wishes to be successful at his hobby he will come to understand those whose votes he seeks: by sharing not only their concerns but their interests. Those interests include gardening as well as the common agricultural policy; the latest divorce scandal; a well-timed divorcee; the juicy murder as well as the ethics of capital punishment; football and cricket.

Even judged by the standards of competence of the present Government, which has set a record for blunders-per-minute since June 9, the White Paper on public transport in London is dreadful. It is so bad that one feels Tom King, the transport minister, ought to be allowed to take it back and start again. It is almost like the offering of one of those overwrought examination candidates who, without being aware of what he is doing, sits down and writes his name and address for three hours.

And that, in a sense, is all it amounts to. All the key questions in relation to London's transport system - who is to pay for it, who will run it, how will London Transport link with British Rail - are answered by "refer to the Secretary of State for Transport, the Rt Hon Tom King, 2 Marsham St, SW1; Tom King, 2 Marsham St, SW1; Tom King."

But of course we all know that Tom King himself did not write it. A civil servant did. What brief was he given? One wonders. Apparently no more than the most casual of tasks over the minute, "organize or one Friday afternoon." London Transport? Oh, yes, we need the White Paper out right at the beginning of the holidays - no sooner. Just say we're taking LT over. We can work out the details later.

Oh, I know (popping his head back round the door) "but in something about efficiency and privatization. That'll please the Boss."

One can pity the poor individual who got lumbered with this task. Scratching his head, totally stumped, gazing out over sweltering London this hot July, he seems to have drifted down to the Embankment to seek inspiration from the snapshots of promotional patter blaring out of the river boats bearing their captive audiences down to Greenwich. "The nation's centre of trade, commerce and tourism... hub of the country's passenger transport... every day some seven million journeys... largest of its kind in the world... 240 route miles..." This sort of background blurb gets the writer going and takes up about a quarter of the whole seven-page document.

Another quarter, scattered throughout, is taken up with "something about efficiency". With-out access, apparently, to that handbook in discreet circulation among company chairmen: *Useful Phrases for the Annual Report*, the hapless draughtsman falls back on frequent recycling of his rather limited business vocabulary: "highly competent management", "effective management", "better management", "clear objectives", "clear goals and measurable objectives", "clear objectives and right financial disciplines", and so on and so on. Certainly the writer protests also

scores as well as the retail price index. Voters are human and want their leaders to be human, too. It is not, however, simply to share their interests, need to have an outside interest. One-track politicians become stale and, in becoming stale, lose balance in their judgment. "Always scribble, scribble, scribble, oh! Mr Gibbon!" the Duke of Gloucester remarked reprovingly to the author of *The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*. Government, government, is not a good slogan for any Prime Minister.

Doubtless the nation was intended to be reassured by the information that Mrs Thatcher would continue to be in charge of its affairs from her hospital bed. Many even of her most ardent supporters may well have asked themselves: "Can't she relax for a bit, even when she is ill?" Winston Churchill had his painting and bricklaying, Harold Wilson his golf, Edward Heath his sailing and music, James Callaghan his farm; and all being more complete as people, were better prime ministers as a result. It will be a relief to know that Mrs Thatcher has pastimes not contained in her red boxes.

Similarly, Tony Benn might not have suffered from the illness that laid him low two years ago if he had paused in his seemingly endless and undoubtedly exhausting round of journeys and meetings and committees and pamphlets. Harriet Harman and Peter Hain, recently wrote in *Tribune* about the need for Labour to abandon what they called "revolutionary" politics: an ungainly adjective for an awkward stance. There are people in the Labour Party who fail to understand that their preoccupation - sometimes obsession - with debating resolutions is not shared by most other people, and that it indeed separates them from such people.

Sadly, the time spent in drafting resolutions precludes them from meeting the people, who, if they would, should think by explaining that such resolutions often bear little relationship to their own daily lives.

Politics is such an absorbing pursuit for its practitioners that they find it difficult to believe that they can grow stale. However, they can; they do; and they become worse politicians because of it.

I hope Mrs Thatcher recovers speedily and completely from her ailment, but that ailment is possibly the best thing that has happened to her for a long time. As it is, she and her staff will obtain most benefit from the records and tapes which - the source, again, is her husband - have lately been beguiling her enfeebled leisure.

The author is Labour MP for Manchester Gorton.

Anne Sofer

# Not Mr King's crowning glory

Even judged by the standards of competence of the present Government, which has set a record for blunders-per-minute since June 9, the White Paper on public transport in London is dreadful. It is so bad that one feels Tom King, the transport minister, ought to be allowed to take it back and start again. It is almost like the offering of one of those overwrought examination candidates who, without being aware of what he is doing, sits down and writes his name and address for three hours.

And that, in a sense, is all it amounts to. All the key questions in relation to London's transport system - who is to pay for it, who will run it, how will London Transport link with British Rail - are answered by "refer to the Secretary of State for Transport, the Rt Hon Tom King, 2 Marsham St, SW1; Tom King, 2 Marsham St, SW1; Tom King."

But of course we all know that Tom King himself did not write it. A civil servant did. What brief was he given? One wonders. Apparently no more than the most casual of tasks over the minute, "organize or one Friday afternoon." London Transport? Oh, yes, we need the White Paper out right at the beginning of the holidays - no sooner. Just say we're taking LT over. We can work out the details later.

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P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

## A PLAN BY ANY OTHER NAME

On Thursday newspaper front pages carried an advertisement which spoke winningly of modestly-priced housing in limestone villages on the banks of the River Nene, mere minutes from executive desks. This, at the public expense, was Peterborough Development Corporation boosting itself. Nothing controversial in that. The antecedents of Peterborough New Town are in the great plans for London produced by Sir Patrick Abercrombie in 1943-44 to set out a policy of attracting people and jobs from the capital to new and expanded towns many miles outside its metropolitan green belt.

Abercrombie's containment of the capital worked. London's 1939 boundaries are still effectively in place. Population and employment leap-frogged the green belt in ordered fashion to such planned, prosperous and cohesive towns as Northampton, Basildon and Basingstoke - and in unorderly fashion to contribute to Thames Valley, North Kent and Essex sprawl: the affirmation of a pattern of commuting into London which is viable only on the payment of a large slice of that annual £600m public subsidy which keeps both British Rail in the South East and London Transport afloat.

Not many weeks ago the papers and commercial broadcasters carried the (publicly financed) notices placed by the London Docklands Development Corporation. These poured scorn on greenfield locations distant from the capital. They urged with the conventional wisdom of the era after the oil crisis the opening-up of the unknown but proximate territory beyond the West India Dock Road, and the re-colonization of the Isle of Dogs and the Beckton Marshes. The strategy, endorsed again by the Department of the Environment, is to

fill in the waste land within London.

The Department of the Environment last week advanced a third policy. A draft circular urges on district councils (which decide requests for planning permission) liberality towards house-builders on the fringes of green belt land. The Government seems now to be welcoming development not only within the urban core of London but on those prized acres of Kent, Surrey, Essex and Hertis as well.

Of course the importance of the circular itself should not be exaggerated. It bears no executive force. Of itself it signals no radical departure from the Abercrombie or the 1947 system, that apparatus of constraints on development set in place by the Town and Country Planning Act. At worst it is an advance warning of how the Environment Department may view appeals by builders.

Until now the Government could be easily convicted of sending confusing signals to developers and planners alike. Mr Michael Heseltine came to office in 1979 (verbally) with animosity towards the town and country planning system in general and constraints on house-builders in particular. Much bluffing and puffing ensued. But when it came to hard cases and, much more important, revision of the structure plans of the home counties, his bark was worse than his bite.

But now the locomotive effect of a booming construction industry is too cheering a prospect for ministers who see few other ways out of the economic doldrums. Mr Patrick Jenkin has already drafted a circular to councils asking them to increase the supply of land for house building. Now it seems there is an official recipe for nibbling at the green belts around London and the other metropolitan areas, the contents of which - we hope for Mr Jenkin's sake - he

has communicated to the MPs for Chingford and Barnet and Surrey whose constituents will be most affected.

There is a case for revision of green belt boundaries: considerable tracts of the land are neither green (as used for agriculture or accessible open space) nor much of a worthwhile girdle. The fact of green belt designation has been too often used by the home counties as a mere blocking device in an effort to redirect developments elsewhere and keep up local property values. But shooting holes in the green curtains around London and the other city regions is justified only if there is some dramaturgy or (breathe the word softly) plan in the background. A conspectus of the entire south-east region might allow Mr Jenkin wisely to judge that development in Sevenoaks is justified for the better preservation of attractive land in Buckinghamshire. For that Mr Jenkin needs a plan and all he has is the congeries of county plans and the remnants of 1944.

Since the culling of the quangos in 1979-80 killed the last planning organization covering the south east, there is no single body to provide a regional view; the authority responsible for London's strategic planning, the Greater London Council, is shortly to die as well. Where does Mr Jenkin go, beyond his civil servants with their conflicting departmental responsibilities, for an assessment of the commercial effects of the M25's completion - when pressure on green belt land for retailing will become intense?

That there exists no current plan for London's physical future is worrying if it means competing demands on land will be settled ad hoc and with regard only to parochial circumstance. There is apparently no appreciation in Whitehall of the need for a wide review of town and country planning for the urban regions and the capital.

## PREVENTING ANOTHER MASSACRE

The redeployment of Israeli forces in Lebanon is now clearly imminent. Work has begun on fortification of what is to be the new front line, along the Awali river, and logistics and support units are already being pulled back from the existing lines. In addition, Israeli forces have begun closing down the bases and barracks of the Lebanese Phalangie in the area south of the Awali.

The political implications of these moves can be variously assessed. The Lebanese government does not like them - officially (and no doubt sincerely) because it fears the new Israeli line will be more permanent than the old, but also because it has serious doubts about its own ability to enforce order. Let alone law, in the territory from which Israel is to withdraw, particularly the Chouf mountains.

In favour of the move, Israel herself and (more hesitantly) the United States are arguing that the withdrawal should not be seen as a final partition of Lebanon but as a step towards implementation of the Israeli-Lebanese agreement of May 17, under which all Israeli forces are to be withdrawn from Lebanon. President Reagan has even tried to convince himself that the sight of Israel "starting to move" will

generate greater pressure on Syria to do likewise. In fact, to judge by Mr McFarlane's reception in Damascus yesterday, the effect will if anything be the opposite.

The bitter truth is that events in Lebanon have reached a stalemate in which the country is likely to remain partitioned and violence, in most parts of it, is likely to continue. In addition to the various intra-Lebanese conflicts, there is already considerable armed resistance to Israeli occupation in the south, and it is likely that similar resistance to Syrian occupation will now develop in the north. Yesterday's explosion in Baalbek could perhaps be an early example of it. If so, the Syrians can be relied on to react with even greater brutality than the Israelis against the local population, which is already caught in the crossfire between rival Palestinian forces in the Bekaa, and between allies and opponents of Syria in the northern city of Tripoli.

All this bloodshed results from such an inextricable mixture of domestic and foreign forces that it is hard to say what degree of responsibility the international community bears for it or (which amounts to the same thing) what if anything the rest of the world can do to stop it. In the short term at least the best one can

hope for is to mitigate some of the worst effects and to prevent some of the worst outrages.

A classic case of a foreseeable and preventable outrage was last year's massacre at Sabra-Chatila, after the over-precipitate withdrawal of the multinational force which had supervised the evacuation of PLO forces from Beirut. President Reagan rightly recognized at the time that America's word was thereby dishonoured, since Mr Habib, through Lebanese intermediaries, had assured the PLO both that Israel would not occupy West Beirut and that Palestinian civilians would be protected.

Since then Phalangists and other right-wing Lebanese groups have continued to harass, evict and on occasion assassinate Palestinian civilians in southern Lebanon. The Israelis, with varying assiduity, have held this activity in check but there is a real danger that their withdrawal to the Awali will be followed by a new massacre, since some five to seven thousand Palestinians, mainly women and children, are still living in the area to the north. Unfortunately neither the will nor the ability of the Lebanese army to prevent this can be taken for granted. The multinational force must be ready to move.

## HOME TRUTHS FOR GENERAL JARUZELSKI

The cosmetic lifting of martial law has done little to make the Jaruzelski regime more acceptable to the Polish people. Underground leaders of the banned trade union movement Solidarity have declared their intention of continuing the struggle for civil rights; they dismiss the repeal of martial law as an attempt to mislead the public and inveigle the West into lifting sanctions. A leaflet signed by Zbigniew Bujak and four other fugitive Solidarity leaders calls for a two-hour boycott of public transport in Polish cities on August 31 to mark the anniversary of the 1980 Gdansk agreement between Solidarity and the Government.

General Jaruzelski will doubtless take counter-measures - even if he can think of nothing better than giving party and government officials time off to ride on the buses - but the regime remains in the weak position of responding with repressive measures to the actions of the population and seems quite unable to offer positive leadership at times of crisis. The fate of the party commission appointed two years ago to examine the causes of political strife is highly instructive.

Headed by Professor Hieronim Kubiak, a man of relatively liberal views, the commission submitted a report blaming the recurrent crisis in Polish life on

bad government rather than subversion by "Western espionage agencies" as is claimed in the official media. Professor Kubiak was dismissed from his post as Party Secretary for Cultural Affairs and recently expressed doubt as to whether the report could ever be published in full by the party-controlled media. It condemns the centralized system of authority for initiating a "tendency to react with brute force to the protests of the working class", and reveals that, despite later claims to the contrary, General Jaruzelski did not oppose the use of troops to suppress the 1970 demonstrations.

Having examined the major crises of the past, the commission accused the central leadership of incompetence, lack of understanding and of paying no more than lip service to the institution of socialist democracy. Empty propaganda about achievements had irritated the population and "had a detrimental effect on the intellectually inadequate leadership, who chose to use manipulation rather than strategy as a way forward".

The report states that the bureaucracy became a self-generating clique with an intense aversion for any reforms that might lead to replacement or loss of privileges. Important posts were filled with party members selected by a process of personal connexions that paid little atten-

tion to competence or moral fibre. "The people who joined the party were without ideological commitment but had an ambition to climb the ladder of privilege." The chasm between rulers and ruled was deepened.

The suppression of the Kubiak report follows inevitably from the fact that its main criticisms are still relevant not only in Poland but also in the USSR and other communist states. A major point is that the absence of any mechanism for democratically changing top leadership leads to "autocratic practices" by which power remains firmly in the hands of the party leader. When top party and government posts are held simultaneously by one person "incompetence cumulates at twice the rate". It was the incorrect policy of party and government leaders, not external circumstances, which "turned difficulties into crisis in the past, and will cause clashes between people and regime in future years also".

The Kubiak report is only one of the many documents which make the latest issue of the British journal *Survey* indispensable reading for those who wish to understand the situation in Poland today. Not until materials such as these can be openly published and discussed in Warsaw can there be hope for any genuine reform of the economic and social structure.

## Questions on tougher prison regime

From Mr Martin Wright

Sir, The Conservative Party conference may be tempted to echo demands for "tougher" prisons since hanging has been decisively rejected. Such demands should be resisted, not from misguided sympathy for criminals, but for reasons of justice and prudence.

The problem of dealing with high-security prisoners, however, will remain. Either the 200 to 300 of them must be dispersed among the 2,400 top security prison places, which imposes unnecessary (and therefore unfair) restrictions on the low-risk prisoners who fill the remaining places; or they must be concentrated in one or two small units where many would be far from their families, facilities would be limited, and if they fell foul of staff or other inmates, there would be nowhere to move them to, as the Advisory Council on the Penal System rightly points out.

The measure being introduced in Durham prison, incidentally, combines claustrophobic security and cramped conditions for both high and low-security women prisoners.

If concentration prisons were introduced it should not be before the Prison Department had introduced better means of mediating minor disputes and adequate redress for many offences, including unrestricted access to lawyers, MPs, and independent doctors.

Secure, secret, punitive institutions are prone to abuse. Paradoxically, the longer the prison sentence, the better the physical and disciplinary conditions must be if prisoners are not to become like the time bomb which illustrates Peter Evans's article (August 2).

Repressive measures degrade as who inflict them, provide ammunition for subversives, and provoke other prisoners into joining protests. Many of these problems would be reduced if, instead of trying to reduce punishments, we looked for ways of requiring offenders to make amends.

Yours sincerely  
MARTIN WRIGHT,  
107 Palace Road, SW2

## Brush with the law

From Mr John Hadfield

Sir, How often one hears people say: "Nowadays it isn't safe to walk the streets of London after dark." May I quote an example?

One of my relations, a quiet young man, on leave from a teaching assignment in the Sudan, met some former colleagues in North London one Friday, and spent a convivial evening with them. About midnight, he was walking alone towards his parents' home in Hampstead. He was aware that he had too much to drink, but was walking in a straight line, neither singing or shouting, nor breaking up the surrounding property. He had not spoken to anyone since he had left his friends.

A police car came alongside and he was asked to accompany the police to the station. He asked why. Whereupon the police threw him to the ground and handcuffed him, tightly and painfully behind his back (the wheels on his wrists were still visible four days later). Whilst in this position a policeman demanded that he admit he had been driving a car. This he denied, as he had not driven a car for two years.

He was then taken to the police station and charged with being drunk and disorderly. He admitted that he had had too much to drink, but protested that in no way had he been disorderly. Asked to read and sign a statement put before him he asked for his spectacles to be given back to him, as he couldn't read without them. The policeman, in charge said: "That's your attitude, is it?" held on to the spectacles, and pushed the young man into a cell for the night.

He appeared before the Bench on the following Monday morning.

## Future of ILEA

From Mr L. J. Norcross

Sir, Ronald Butt's suggestion (feature, July 21) that the Government should consider the option of direct elections as a solution to the problem of what to do about the ILEA, following the abolition of the GLC, is one which might well command widespread support.

It would meet the wishes of many teachers, parents and others who would like to see the preservation of a unitary authority (and there are countless educational arguments for not devolving responsibility to the boroughs), while presenting a real opportunity for removing education from the arena of doctrinaire party political contention.

Like law and order, education is an issue about which there is a fair measure of consensus (among parents, at least, if not among educationalists). Direct elections

## Modest proposals on work for all

From Professor J. E. Thomas

Sir, Peter Evans's report (August 2) of Mr Jonathan Uzall's dissertation of more than passing interest. In it we are reminded of the role of Mr Leo Abbe in the formulation of the recommendation of the Radznowicz report of 1968 that category A prisoners should be dispersed.

I pointed out to the Cambridge Cropwood conference in 1976 that Mr Abbe had given us a vital clue, in his autobiography, to the mystery as to why the dispersal policy was implemented in the face of opposition from almost everyone, including governors, and the Prison Officers' Association. From the implementation of this policy, has come riot and brutality as well as gratuitous restriction on non-category A prisoners who are located in dispersal prisons.

In our book on the Hull prison riot of 1976, R. Pooley and I explored the relationship of this policy to the riot. We also discussed the relationship of Mr Abbe and the formulation of the policy.

Mr Abbe's account is at least frank. He was, he wrote, "totally prejudiced", and his embarkation on a diversionary tactic was "cynically decided". Indeed, and this is "prejudice", and a decision in advance of any inquiry which ignored the experience of staff and the wellbeing of prisoners, has left the "prison service" in a sorry state. The revelation of such cynicism in policymakers at least makes policy-making intelligible. It also illustrates again upon what weak foundations policy may rest.

Many will hope Peter Evans is right: that the dispersal policy is at least to be seriously challenged.

I am, your obedient servant,

J. E. THOMAS,  
University of Nottingham,  
Department of Adult Education,  
14-21 Shakespeare Street,  
Nottingham,  
August 3.

When the only evidence offered was in written form, stating he had been suspected of being involved in a motorist incident, and as the police approached him he was seen to "threaten a passing motorist with clenched fist" (He was trying to thumb a lift). When being arrested he was alleged to have used "bad language" (He had merely expostulated rather vehemently).

On legal advice the young man pleaded "Guilty", because if he had contested the case it would have had to be adjourned and he was due to return to his job in Africa in a fortnight. He was fined £25.

Until this occurred I had read with scepticism the frequent reports of "police harassment". Now I am not so sure. Thank goodness Bertie Wooster and his festive fellow-members of the Drones Club are not living at this hour.

Yours faithfully,  
JOHN HADFIELD,  
2 Quay Street,  
Woodbridge, Suffolk.

## Without honour

From Mr M. B. Lacey

Sir, No Wykehamist and no New College man in the *Literae Humaniores* first-class honours list! Only two from Winchester and five from New College in the Greats honours list altogether, and of these two fewest.

One trusts that a close seismological watch is being kept on the tomb of William of Wykeham.

Yours faithfully,  
M. B. LACEY,  
102A Philbeach Gardens,  
Earl's Court, S.W.5,  
August 3.

## Surprise slip

From Mr Martyn Goff

Sir, Your correspondent, E. J. Craddock (August 1), writes that I was persuaded by *The Bookseller* to slip them the complete list of titles submitted for the 1982 Booker McConnell Prize.

Slip them? What an extraordinary suggestion, Sir! My press department was as surprised as myself by the appearance of that list in the chairman of the Society of Moles (Arts Division) about it.

Yours faithfully,  
MARTYN GOFF, Director,  
National Book League,  
Book House,  
45 East Hill,  
Wandsworth, SW18.

## Relatively speaking

From Alec Bristow

Sir, Surely the word "whom" is now a pretentious archaism.

The ordinary person's reaction to it is expressed in the following reported telephone conversation:

"To whom am I speaking?"

"Sorry, wrong number. Nobody we know says whom."

Yours sincerely,  
ALEC BRISTOW,  
The Grange, Thwaite,  
Nr Ely, Suffolk.

## Letters to the Editor

From Mr Ronald W. Davis

Sir, I was pleased to see the recent letters in your columns (Messrs Hodgkinson and Bannion, July 28, and Mr Eden-Green, August 3) showing that these gentlemen understand the real nature of the phenomenon we call unemployment.

It is obviously clear to them, as it is to me, that a completely new attitude to the work contribution required of each of us has now to be developed. I am not sure how this can be done and it would be presumptuous of me to think that I could solve the problem alone.

However, one thing, I believe, is clear; we, as a society, can generate all the wealth we need, and more, with each of us working less and less as each day passes.

Equally clearly, we have not begun to produce a social system to take advantage of this state of affairs. The frequency of the use of the slogan, "putting the people back to work" shows the lack of appreciation of the situation, often by those who aspire to high office.

I submit that the proper philosophy must be that we create the wealth required in the most efficient way, using the least amount of all resources, including the time and effort of people. This has been so for many years, the principle task of engineers and of many scientists.

There is nothing holy about being employed for 35 or 40 hours each week and yet many influential people seem to think that only this level of application to work is acceptable and proper. Applying this argument, about 85% of the active population are used to produce all the wealth required by everyone.

The other 15% is "doled" a pittance of that wealth while the 85% use their collective muscle to get an ever bigger share.

While those charged with managing our society, and those who aspire to do so, appear not to understand the situation, your previous correspondence all appreciate the problem and some offer solutions. To this end, and to attempt to publicise and identify the problem, the Chester and North Wales Chamber of Commerce are organising an open conference in the autumn on the subject of "A future strategy for employment". It is hoped to have ministerial participation, together with authoritative spokesmen from both "sides" of industry.

While solutions are not likely to be easily found, with all the attendant problems of property

applying aptitudes and abilities and defining responsibility, the problem will not be resolved unless a start is made. This we are modestly hoping to do.

Yours faithfully,  
R. W. DAVIS,  
Rosebank, Townfield Lane,  
Mollington, Chester.

From Mr John Chaloner

Sir, It is alarming that Mr Alan Eden-Green (August 3) advances the principle of shorter working hours and thus paid jobs for all, in view of his important work for the industry and Parliament Trust, a body that implicitly views both the political and practical sides of such matters.

The clarion call for solving widespread unemployment by "divvying out" the available work in this way has already been heard from the trade union movement and will probably be heard increasingly loudly in time ahead because it appears, on first sight, attractive and reasonable.

Closer examination shows it fails to answer fundamental questions. What output will be achieved in the 20 hours proposed - the Japanese car production level or the UK output? Anyone involved in management of trade or industry will know that at all levels it is next to impossible to work out how two herdsmen can split milking the same cows, or two accountants can divide their duties. The imagination begins to boggle as one moves into the arenas of police, hospitals, the press and education.

Would the country as a whole be prepared to accept 20-hour remuneration? That is the nub of the problem. In that we have all probably elevated our living standard expectations beyond our collective means. Beyond that lies the even more uncomfortable truth that, despite recent decades of equal-opportunity education, we have not enough skilled and talented people among whom we could divide the work of our frighteningly complex society in the manner proposed.

In China I saw 30 men and women hand-holding cabbages and said that in my country a tractor and weed spray would do the job in an hour. My hosts politely enquired: "And what would the 30 workers do then?"

Yours faithfully,  
JOHN CHALONER,  
Dusdland Farm,  
Cross-in-Hand,  
Heathfield, Sussex,  
August 4.

England and the success of Merdown vintage ciders must be due great measure to the expert Bramley seedlings, Cox's, V. cesters, Derbys, James Gieves and other apples grown in the South- and developed from the experimental orchard at Teynham set in 1553 by Richard Harris, fruit to Henry VIII.

Yours faithfully,  
IAN HOWIE, Chairman,  
Merdown Wine plc,  
Horam Manor,  
Horam,  
Nr Heathfield,  
East Sussex.

From Mr N. J. Starling

Sir, There is no mystery in the fact that the English, despite inventing the steam locomotive, have never been great distillers of spirits. Since the potential of steam power was first realized (by a Scotman) for the observation of a boiler, until the association in the English myth has always been with the great national drink - tea.

Yours faithfully,  
N. J. STARLING,  
He Queen's College,  
Oxford.

## The jobbers' cut

From Mr Jonathan Mervis

Sir, Those who are worst hit by leaving the broker/jobber dual capacity intact are the multitude of investors in the large number of smaller companies quoted on the London Stock Exchange. There are currently about 1,300 companies, having a market value of under £10m.

As the number of jobbers dealing in any one of these shares is reduced to no more than three, they operate a cartel on prices (more difficult to achieve on the bigger, more active shares where there is strong institutional pressure). In most cases they no longer hold more than a nominal amount in value of these shares on their books, so avoiding the risks which constitute the *raison d'être* of their existence.

So the jobbers will continue to take their cut (which can be over five per cent of the value of a transaction) as members of their own closed shop, and to provide a service no longer relevant, and potentially harmful, to those very businesses it has become fashionable to encourage.

Yours faithfully,  
JONATHAN MERVIS,  
J. P. Mervis & Co.,  
2 John St, WCI1.

## Intimations of mortality

From Mrs Victoria Wakefield

Sir, Your correspondent, Mr Latham (July 26) no doubt the glass of fashion thanks to his wife, should take heart.

On the increasingly infrequent occasions on which I anxiously ask my husband, "How do I look?" he has been heard to mutter, "Well, it depends what you are going as" as he returns to the financial pages of *The Times*.

Yours faithfully,  
VICTORIA WAKEFIELD,  
Brandan House,  
Brandan,  
Alresford,  
Hampshire.







# THE ARTS

Galleries: Michael Ratcliffe, in Vienna, reports on the flowering of exhibitions and entertainments to mark the tercentenary of the city besieged by the Turks

## How devils became delights

It was almost as if the Viennese needed reminding. "Was ist der Türk?" demanded the Augustinian friar Abraham a Sancta Clara in the early 1680s, proceeding at once, as friars will, to provide the answer. The Turk was the very simulacrum of Antichrist, he was decadent fifth, ein verdammter Weltstrimer, the hound of hell unchained.

Before many months were up, the hound of hell had stormed through Hungary, taken the suburbs of Vienna and was mingling with every sign of success, the walls below the Hofburg itself. The royal family had bolted; the citizens were eating donkey and cat; nothing but the relief of Vienna from the north stood between the all-conquering Ottoman army and Louis XIV, conspicuously inactive but watchful on the far side of the Rhine. Europe, in the time-honoured phrase, held its breath.

Vienna is celebrating the tercentenary of the traumatic second Turkish siege with a series of exhibitions and entertainments between now and the end of October. Asia begins not at the Landstrasse this summer but a mile or so away on the Karlsplatz, where the front of the Künstlerhaus is smothered in the enormous and brilliant replica of a Turkish campaign tent, and a large exhibition, *The Turks Before Vienna: Europe and the Decision on the Danube 1683*, flows across the road into the austere Historical Museum of Vienna, whose show it actually is.

Boots, sabres and banners, rifles, lanterns, tobacco pipes, travelling texts of the Koran, carpets, saddles, turbans and drums all left behind in the Turkish rout - has returned to Vienna from all over Europe, and been added to maps, letters, diaries and paintings from the rich collections and beyond. By far the most frightening objects on display belong not to the terrible Turk but to the uniforms of John Sobieski's Polish Hussars, loaned from the National Museum in Cracow; great feathered wings grow out of their backs like angels of death. In the simulated battle, and sole concession to bloodthirstiness, at the heart of the show, the Turks are culturally clobbered into the ground, like the Old Believers in Muscovy, sky's *Khovanashchina*, by the brutal and triumphant imperative of baroque brass. Elsewhere, all is sobriety and circumspection.

Had Vienna fallen, perhaps The Most Christian King in Versailles would have delivered the decisive blow to Islam somewhere in Germany, with modest assistance from us; or perhaps he would have cooked up a deal with the Sultan beside which the



Turkish barber's shop, from Austria and the Ottomans

carve-up of "Influence" at Yalta and Potsdam in our own time would have looked innocent indeed. Louis is represented in the Künstlerhaus by a boyish but resonant signature on the treaty concluding the Thirty Years War, and by a suitably mean portrait from the French national collections: the right arm is languidly extended in that conventional gesture of the time which becomes so familiar as you walk round this show.

Painters had a hard time of it honouring the great day with the human material to hand. None of them attempted to make Sobieski or the Emperor Leopold I look other than they were: the humpen Sobieski, whose intervention was decisive, more like a steward than a king; Leopold, whose depressing face follows you round from room to room, like a dog who knows its day will never come, as the flippant quintessence of Habsburg inbreeding who would rather dress up and write opens than repel the Turk. (Two of his pieces - *Il lupo dell'universo* and *Il diluvio* - were given at the University Church in Vienna last month). In fact, the dog's day did

come: Leopold used with some brilliance the victory he had done so little to achieve, but he never strode past pumpered jades of Asia into the Grand Vizier's tent in the manner depicted here.

He was still prudently way upstream when Poles, Lorrainers and Bavarians came bloodily down through the vineyards of the Wienerwald in the nick of time. After fierce fighting, the overpowered Turks fled - leaving behind them, according to Viennese lore, the coffee-house, the croissant, the horse-chestnut, the filac, the Turkish bath and the military band, all marvellous embellishments of Austrian life to this day.

These benefits did not all arrive overnight, of course, but there has always been an ambivalence to Austria's relations with the mortal enemy in the East which has tempered her required militancy with quizzical delight. Within twenty years of the siege, a Turkish delegation to Vienna were charmingly pictured playing games outside their lodgings in the city; in the 1740s a Turkish ball was held in the Winter Riding School and Maria Theresa was painted in Turkish dress. *Alla turca*, based on the firm threat of the Janissaries' hand, was a popular musical mode for more than half a century and "the magnanimous Turk" a stock figure of Rococo and early Romantic drama: fewer than a hundred years separate the hound of hell unchained from Mozart's Pasha Selim. *The Turks before Vienna* follows the popular "memory of 1683" through these and other themes as far as the Jugendstil version of Therese Ottomani: Alfred Roller's designs for *Der Rosenkavalier* in 1910.

We are a long way from 1683. Or are we? Like all large historical exhibitions this one is subtly coloured by the context of today. We live in ecumenical times and expectations of détente. The Austrians, like the Swedes, strive for a creative non-alignment between the political systems which have replaced the seventeenth-century confrontation of Christianity and Islam, and this exhibition reflects these claims to cosmopolitanism with painstaking fairness.

Not only does it stress the military and diplomatic contributions of the Poles and Vatican respectively to the relief of Vienna, it expands on the splendours of Ottoman civilization that would have been less than apparent to the towns and villages of Hungary and Lower Austria in 1683. To this end, a selection of Turkish textiles have been loaned by the



Girls making music, from *The Turks Before Vienna*

Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, which are among the loveliest things to be seen in Vienna this summer, but the approach pulls the show in too many directions at once, particularly where the iconography of the main event is limited, as here. One representation of the breakthrough on the Kahlenberg, after all, is much like another.

More successful, because smaller and more single-minded, is *Austria and the Ottomans* at the National Library, which takes the theme of ambivalence and intelligent curiosity and sticks to it. Through nearly four hundred books, documents, letters and prints, this exhibition follows the history of a fascination from the fall of Constantinople in 1451 to the

wartime alliance of 1915: magnificent calligraphy, journals of men in the field, scenes of Turkish life.

"On trouve encore" wrote a privy councillor from Lorraine in his diary of the campaign, "des janissaires que les turcs va avaient laissé à la garde de 3 mil sacs de biscuits. On prit les janissaires et on distribua les biscuits à l'armée." And not before time, he added. One small incident in a very rough war, straightforwardly set down and read beneath the very summit of the Viennese Baroque which, but for the events of 1683, would never have flowered at all. Fischer von Erlach's incomparable library brings the whole year to life. Three thousand sacks of biscuits and *Austria Triumphant!*

## PUBLISHING

### Law against justice

It was widely noticed the other day that Frederick Warne, Bedford Square publishers of Peter Rabbit and the other animals in Beatrix Potter's delicious menagerie, had been sold to S. Pearson & Son, owners of the *Financial Times* as well as Penguin Books.

What was less commented upon was that, on the same day, Messrs Warne made an unqualified apology in court for publishing a libel of the 92-year-old Lieutenant-General Sir John Evedes. They also paid his expenses and are to make an appropriate contribution to a charity of the General's choosing. Messrs Warne had, in *Our Enemies the French* by the military historian Anthony Mockler, published a book which questioned General Evedes' judgment and ability in 1941 when he was a divisional commander during the dispute between Britain and the Vichy French in Syria. Mr Mockler also referred to him as "Mad Jack", and made other uncharitable comments.

Mr Mockler is a fairly swashbuckling character and he may or may not have checked whether General Evedes was still alive. Had he not been, no libel would have been perpetrated because the dead cannot be libelled. I would not want for a second to suggest that Mr Mockler and Messrs Warne, because someone has had the misfortune of dying may make legal sense but none in terms of commonsense, letters, objectivity and freedom of expression.

Had Mr Mockler's book been published after General Evedes' death, his family and friends clearly would have been upset by the untrue things said about him but, paradoxically, because they could in law do nothing about it, Mr Mockler's assessment would have been but one in the common pool of views about General Evedes. Another author could have refuted Mr Mockler with appropriate evidence and argument, both in the public prints and in a book. It is becoming easier all the

time for those who believe themselves, for whatever reason, to be depicted unfairly in books, or who would simply like to have a go, to reach for a writ and take action; and the libel laws being in the condition they are, for them to have a sporting chance of winning, and having a book withdrawn from circulation. If Mr Mockler, as a fairly well-known historian, is as legally he is, entitled to publish his views about someone dependent upon the accident of whether that person is alive or dead, the idea of free expression is surely brought into question.

Publishers at present are in a dilemma about libel, both because sending manuscripts to be read by experienced libel lawyers is increasingly expensive and because lawyers are being more tentative in advising. Novels are not even immune. One going the rounds of publishers is written by a respected and successful author who until recent divorce, was married to a figure in the public eye. The novel is about a divorce. The former husband declines to say whether, when the book is published, he will sue for libel, and publishers decline to sign it up without his assurance that he will not sue. It has been put to him that the figure he may (or may not) choose to identify with is so disreputable that it would serve him extremely ill to say "I believe that character is based on me, and I should like to know whether the law agrees".

Meanwhile, Faber & Faber here, and one or two publishers in New York, have extended their insurance policies to embrace any claims made against authors of the books they publish as, traditionally, authors have no money when damages are awarded against them.

The libel laws should be amended so that, for instance, Mr Mockler would not be in good faith, as a responsible writer believing what he wrote to be true, that should be taken substantially into account. And people should not believe, a scrupulous novelist is impugning their public or private reputations. Novelists may not be the souls of discretion, and fiction is written for various reasons, but not simply to bring into disrepute former husbands, friends or even acquaintances.

E. J. Craddock

## Promenade Concerts

### Hippolyte et Aricie

Albert Hall/Radio 3

Rameau's glorious, long-prepared first opera arrived at the Proms on Saturday from Aix, where it was seen by Hilary Finch for this page. The chorus, orchestra and conductor remained the same, and so did many of the principals, but of course we were without production by Pier-Luigi Pizzi and instead into the dread territory of the "semi-staged" performance. With singers in evening dress gesturing vaguely, the effect was of a game of charades entered upon without much zest. It was best to keep one's eyes on the libretto, generously provided with the programme, and let the music tell its own story.

This is did. The problems of the Rameau style are enormous, involving, besides all the period conventions, a quite special fusion of luxurious sophistication with an almost naive directness. These are characters who belong in a highly formal world, bounded by rules that had lasted for three generations in French opera, and moved by the same emotions of noble self-sacrifice, love, jealousy and distress that had become ever more refined in their expression; and yet Rameau makes them speak afresh, with luminous candour. It is a fragile combination, requiring from

the singers both polished ornaments and a palpable vulnerability.

John Aler and Rachel Yalor as the title couple achieved this excellently. So, too, did Suzanne Flowers in the terrible prettiness of Diana's music, the goddess careless of human beings in her pursuit of sport and amour propre. Jennifer Smith, who had been Diana in Aix, moved to the centre of the action as Phaedra, and brought to the role a stylishly cool yet penetrating characterization matched by beautifully poised singing. She discovered the emptiness of spirit in Rameau's Phaedra and also, in her marvellous, quick-moving scene with Hippolyte, the nervousness. There was also a new Theseus in Ulrik Cold, a towering figure who could not save the lame second act but became splendid later in the opera, allowing a natural voice to sound through the embellishments of the vocal music.

Splendid support came from others, including Jules Bastin as three paternal divinities and Jean-Claude Crisde displaying a light light tenor in various small parts. The Monteverdi Choir fielded a small, lively and exact team, and the English Baroque Soloists, under John Eliot Gardiner, showed they knew every yearning sigh in the score, every tripping dance step.

Paul Griffiths

### BBCSO/Davies

Albert Hall/Radio 3

Before Friday night the American conductor Dennis Russell Davies had not appeared in front of an English audience. It was a bold and admirable decision for him to conduct a work by another musician who deserves more attention here than he gets, Hans Werner Henze.

His *Arioso*, written in 1963, is a deeply felt personal lament for a broken love affair, using lines by Tasso. It is extravagant, but only through its boldness in exposing an emotion that most of us have to endure in one form or another at some time.

In the composer's words, it is symphonic in nature, although the three sung movements that frame the two purely instrumental interludes are surely too intimate to encompass the scale such terminology implies. Rather, these are fragmented songs, with a soprano and a solo violinist depicting respectively the couple in fragments of melody. The mood ranges from the desolation of the opening "Qual rigida o qual pinto", whose slowly descending and overlapping scales create an atmosphere of primal force, to the anger which

precedes the final yearning for death.

Isobel Buchanan sang with an aptly darkish voice, although there could have been more rapture and, in places, more accuracy in her reading. Ralph Holmes, the violinist, gave his part with an appropriate capriciousness, here tender, there wilful, while Mr Davies and the BBC Symphony Orchestra were meticulous and sensitive to the gloriously wrought textures.

Earlier, we had been given, in Schubert's "Unfinished" Symphony, a fair indication of Mr Davies' extraordinary ability. There, he chose spacious tempos and kept every detail in immaculate perspective, never allowing a tune to blossom too rapidly and never losing the effect of a wind chord or string tremolando through understatement, exaggeration or carelessness.

Such attention to detail equally benefited Stravinsky's *Rite of Spring*. Far from depicting an uncontrolled brutality, which it sometimes seems to do, the work was heard as a picture of a highly stylized ceremony. And how refreshing to hear all the violins semaphores to the host of other, usually submerged, details.

Stephen Pettitt

### John, Paul, George, Ringo... and Bert

Young Vic

Up to now the repertoire of sure-fire touring-pocket-musical-for-kids revivals has consisted mainly of *Joseph, Joseph*, *Godspell*, and *Joseph*. But Willy Russell's Beate musical of 1974 now shows that it was overdue for revival and should have been there all the time. Its irony and bitterness ensure that it is not performance-proof, but David Toguri's production, however technically polished and fast, has not left its brains at the stage door.

It would be better from a stronger ending than the present one, which leaves Bert in a passive role, barking back to the great days of the group he cheered and refusing to recognize what music has become. But the show's central idea is indestructible and would work even for a Marianne audience not knowing one end of a guitar from the other.

Talent working itself up from nothing, achieving success which can barely be comprehended, finding itself at the mercy of the publicity that depends on that and watching everything senselessly crumbling away: that will go on happening in the rest of the new groups, and it hardly needs the sight of a "plastic man" taking their place to make an audience feel the waste.

The four lads themselves are scarcely look-alikes, but they

## Fascinating ambiguity of tinsel and real sterling



Peter Capaldi (John) left, Martin Stone (Ringo), David Marrick (Paul), Wayne Jackson (George) and company

play and talk about together as if they had known each other all their lives. Maybe that is what comes of having a choreographer as director.

Paul (David Marrick) is stocky and Ringo (Martin Stone) is a resolute ferret with feeble sideburns, but they trace a strong, straight line from the hungry beginnings through hysteria at Epstein's first contract to mobbing crowds at American airports and final disintegration on a film set, as John (Peter Capaldi) and Yoko

smuggle under a quilt and Ringo mouths his lines while improbably clutching Yoko's skull.

One of the destructive impacts of success, clearly, has had centrifugal force and exposed the individuals frustrated in any group forced into a common identity and identical suits put on like straitjackets.

Vicky Silva stars from the piano stage left, accompanying herself as she soars gloriously through Beatles songs often chosen as an ironic comment on their downward

path. (How many Russell numbers were there in the original? Only one is left.)

Bert (Ben Stevens) is an anchor-man carrying little irony, he provides the framework as a Liverpool boy who knows them so well that when Wings are billed in a present-day theatre (well, assuming John is still here) he queues in the certainty that the group is back together. Instead, there is no concert and the punk boy (John Segal), whom he takes through

the whole flashback story, goes to see *Eff Off*, the latest rave, without him.

Voytek's set, flashing new corrugated iron on both the Young Vic's acting levels with a 30-degree tilted silver disc down front for the biggest on-stage triumphs and offstage dramas, really enjoys the space and preserves the ambiguity between tinsel and imperishable sterling.

Anthony Masters

## Dance

focus to draw them back into the group.

Three good dancers borrowed from Ballet Rambert, Catherine Price, Ricky Maas and Hugh Craig, carry the main choreographic weight, while two other men, Stephen Goff and Gregory Nash, add a kind of ground bass and Gaby Agis imposes a keen individual style that complements Clark's own.

In Part II, also an ensemble work, part of Bartok's Music for Strings, Percussion and Celesta provides an atmospheric break from the pop or electronic music used elsewhere, and the mood of the dances changes to match its threatening manner. Clark moves into a more prominent role as the victim of nightmare incidents.

After the interval, the stage is left entirely to Clark, a tough-looking young man in boots whom I imagine to be his video collaborator. Certain - Wyn Evans, and three television sets on wheeled trolleys, complete with video machines. The idea of showing fragmented sections of one dance, from different

angles and out of synch, has possibilities, but with small screens in a large room it does not work. From the third row, I could just about follow it: what about those in the tenth row? Adding a live dancer dimly glimpsed in the darkness behind compounded the problem.

For Part IV, television (the evening's programme, plus shots of some flowers burning - there's a video, nasty for you) provided only a decor, while Clark performed a long, individual and fascinating solo, wearing a costume at first sexually ambivalent and finally specifically feminine when he changed into a turt and wispy white rags. A packed house seemed nonplussed, but applauded the dancing.

John Percival

### Scheherazade

Festival Hall

With full houses all week for

their Fokine triple bill, Festival Ballet are probably not too worried about their notices, but I think their revival of *Scheherazade* would have been more favourably reviewed all round if they had put out the second cast on the first night. Lucia Truglia and Ben van Cauwenbergh brought the old work to life in a way the opening cast had been unable to do.

Truglia was one of two Italian dancers I saw as Zobeide, the other being Renata Calderini, who made her debut on Saturday afternoon. Those two could hardly be more unlike in their interpretations, but they share a wholehearted quality and they are afraid to let the audience see that the baller is about sexual desire.

Truglia makes the point in the opening passage by the way she fondles the ankle of the Shah, at whose feet she is lying. Once her master is away and her favourite slave out of his cell, she knows how to give the corny old routines the shock

value that first made the ballet's reputation back in 1910.

Whereas Truglia plays Zobeide as a hot-blooded woman, Calderini makes her a little girl. That is not what the choreographer intended, but it does make sense: explaining the Shah's patronising fondness, her quick pique at the slightest neglect and the amazed delight with which she gazes at the Golden Slave just like a new toy.

Maurizio Bellezza, as her enthusiastic plaything, danced eagerly but began to lose stamina towards the end, and he does the eccentric steps better than the classical ones. Van Cauwenbergh has become a powerful, robust dancer who complemented Truglia's performance effectively. Michael Pink brought an alert authority to Shah Sharyar, and the matinee trio of Odaliques actually managed to make their comic dance look convincing as harlem entertainment.

John Percival

## Television

### Grimly authentic

Time was when the Mersey bid fair to become our own Swanee River. Along its banks the quaintly underprivileged gruffly survived with lugubrious humour, very resistance and a patois recognizably English but delightfully idiosyncratic. They even evolved their own music. For a time, after their discovery in the Sixties, they were lovable.

Conventional wisdom (ie television) has now relocated Merseyside on the Styr, in one of the less suburban circles of hell. The first episode of *One Summer* (Channel 4) plunged us into a cruel, bleak *The Blackboard Jungle* and *West Side Story*, where apathetic passers-by refuse aid to the mugged, juvenile gangs brandish knives and hot curries over disputed territory, and even the most sympathetic teachers are robbed by schoolboys whose smooth organization and impeccable teamwork mark them out as future candidates for the Queen's Award to Industry.

Billy is streetwise, contemptuous of school though dissatisfied with the aimless braggadocio of the gang ethos, adept at pliffing ciggies, holding up the habits of the local and scrambling out of the classroom window and over the wall when he decides he has had enough of school for one day. But home is depicted with a vehemence that initially teters dangerously near Monty Python send-up. Bingo-obsessed Mum emerges from near-catastrophic trance to revile the family: Billy and sister exchange sibling badinage; unheeded television competes inexorably with baby's screams. An urban equivalent of *Cold Comfort Farm* would be like this.

But the producer, Keith Richardson, has an eye for the desperate toughness of rundown urban life grinding to a halt, as we know from *Harry's Game* and the director, Gordon Fleming, coaxes awesomely convincing performances from both the humans and the landscape of Liverpool itself. Grubby, dusty, stale, this is a sea of vandalized estates and demolition sites where bored and hopeless youth spoils for a fight or resorts to violence for sheer self-preservation.

Dave Morrissey's Billy, tactfully conveying the first stirrings of bovine sensitivity and inarticulate yearnings for something better, leads a frighteningly authentic cast. His flight to Wales in search of an idyllic memory will be hard put to it in the next four episodes, to live up to the grim promise of this powerful semi-documentary opening.

Martin Hoyle



## Stock Exchange Prices

## Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Aug 1. Dealings End, Aug 12.5. Contango Day, Aug 15. Settlement Day, Aug 22.  
Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

Stock	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div	Yld	Cap	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div	Yld	Cap	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div	Yld	Cap	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div	Yld	Cap	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div	Yld	Cap	Company
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## Investment and Finance

City Editor  
Anthony Hilton

THE TIMES

City Office  
200 Gray's Inn Road  
London WC1X 8EZ  
Telephone 01-837 1234

## STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index 723.0  
FT 100 79.03  
FT All Share 450.87  
Barrington 20,026  
Datastream USM Leaders  
Index 57.57  
New York Dow Jones  
Average 1163.29  
Tokyo Nikkei Dow Jones  
Index 8,948.66  
Hong Kong Hang Seng  
Index 1,028.25  
Amsterdam 148.1  
Sydney AO Index 688.8  
Frankfurt Commerzbank  
Index 964.20  
Brussels General Index  
132.04  
Paris CAC Index 131.4  
Zurich SBA General 294.8

## CURRENCIES

LONDON  
Sterling \$1.4855  
Index 84.3  
DM 3.9875  
FF 12.00  
Yen 362.50  
Dollar Index 129.0  
DM 2.8810

NEW YORK  
Sterling \$1.4870  
INTERNATIONAL  
ECU 0.571595  
SDR 0.706664

## BOARD MEETINGS

TODAY - Interim: Anglo-Morice Holdings, Edinburgh Securities, Grosvenor Group, Manchester Ship Canal, Telford Group.

Finals: Alfa Investment Trust, Euston Centre Properties, Murray Caledonian Investment Trust, Osprey Assets, Stock Conversion and Investment Trust.

TOMORROW - Interim: AARONSON, Adams and Gibson, Bainsworth, Eves, Commercial Union Assurance, Elemen Lines, Fleming Mercantile, Heywood Williams Group W Jackson, Ocean Transport and Trading, Ransom Incorporated, Raffles, and Smith and Nephew.

Finals: Crouch Group, Reardon Smith Line, United Packaging.

WEDNESDAY - Assurance, Foreign and Colonial Investment Trust, FSA, Brotherton, Securicor, Security Services International, Finance Cooper Industries, English Association Group, Ewart New Northern, General Accident, Fire and Life Assurance, Parkfield Foundations, Property Security Investment Trust.

THURSDAY - Interim: BOC (Quarterly), IF and JH Brakke, Davies and Metcalfe, East Lancashire Paper Group, F and C Enterprise Trust, Lay's Foundations and Engineering, Plessey (Quarterly), Raffles (Great Bridge), Royal Dutch Petroleum, Shell Transport and Trading, J1 Group, Ultramar, Williams Holdings.

Finals: London and Garmore Investment Trust, Star Computer Group.

FRIDAY - Interim: Alliance Trust, Aut and Wiborg, Prestige Group.

Finals: Owen and Robinson.

## ANNUAL MEETINGS

TODAY - Shengwen Group, Great Eastern Hotel, Bishopsgate, EC2 (10.00); Leo Group, Glaziers' Hall, 9 Montague Close, SE1 (12.15).

TOMORROW - Charter Consolidated, London Suite, London International Press Centre, 78 Shoe Lane, EC4 (noon).

WEDNESDAY - Tar, Products, Grovenor House Hotel, Park Lane, W1 (noon); Brown & Tessa, Kingsway West, Dundee (noon); Chubb & Son, Hexton Park Hotel, Knightsbridge, SW1 (noon); Comfort Hotels International, Rainbow Suite, 99 Kensington High Street, (entrance Derby Street) W8 (10.30); Fethrow Holdings, Pensnett Estate, Kingswinford, Walsall, B79 (noon); Symonds Engineering, Room 100, Great Eastern Hotel, Liverpool Street, EC2 (11.30).

FRIDAY - Memory Computer, Berkeley Court Hotel, Lansdowne Road, Dublin 4 (11.00).

## Japan wants cheaper coal

Japanese steel companies are to ask for significant reductions in the price of Australian and Canadian coking coal to be shipped under long-term contracts.

The aim will be to bring long-term prices more in line with price cuts won in this year's round of annual price negotiations when Australian shippers accepted cuts of about 20 per cent.

The Japanese are concerned over the wide gap between long-term contract prices, established while the market was near a peak, and the present market price for coal.

Turkey's economy is likely to grow at only 2.9 per cent this year compared with 4.8 per cent which had been planned, according to the State Statistics Institute which estimates that inflation will be 30 per cent instead of the 20 per cent target. The trade deficit for the first five months of this year was \$1,500m (£1.013m).

BRAZIL's inflation rate last month rose to 12.3 per cent from 12.3 per cent in June and 6.1 per cent in July last year.

## Gatwick rail link is favourite for privatization experiment

## Lawson may let state industry raise private cash for special projects

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

The Treasury has reluctantly agreed after years of study and argument to consider an experiment in private fund-raising by the nationalized industries. The move could mark a shift away from the Government's rigid privatization programme.

Under pressure from employers and the trade unions, Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, has agreed that a volunteer from the ranks of the state corporations could be allowed to raise private capital for a specific project.

Top of the list is likely to be the British Rail plan to launch a bond to finance the upgrading of the Victoria to Gatwick rail link, which could involve several millions of pounds of investment. Sir Peter Parker, BR chairman, and Sir Adam Thomson, chairman of the Gatwick-based British Caledonian airline, are both in favour of a "dedicated" privatized, rapid rail service.

The airport's expansion and its growing popularity among travellers, could make the rail

link highly profitable. It is argued, as well as provide some private finance for the upgrading of BR stations on the route and for improved rolling stock.

Other possibilities are combined heat and power schemes to be financed jointly by electricity boards, local councils and private capital, and new road schemes financed privately with the capital repaid by the state and raised from tolls or royalties from users.

Discussions between the Government and state industries over the raising of private finance have been overshadowed by the strong commitment of Mrs Thatcher's Administration to full privatization of the nationalized sector: ministers have been keen not to be deflected from this goal by talk of joint financing deals.

However, Mr Lawson came under strong pressure at last week's meeting of the National Economic Development Council, which he chairs, to acknowledge that having-off to the private sector may take many years in the case of some industries: in the meantime reliance on public funds could be reduced by raising funds on the private market.

The controversy over nationalized industries' access to private finance goes back at least to the autumn of 1981 when a working party was set up to investigate the issue. It included representatives of the CBI, TUC and the Nationalized Industries Chairmen's Group (NICG) and was chaired by Sir William Rytie, then a permanent secretary at the Treasury and now permanent secretary at the Overseas Development Administration of the Foreign Office.

The working party's report said that funds raised in the private sector could be additional to money provided from the National Loans Fund and need not affect the public sector borrowing requirement because Government guarantees on borrowings could be eliminated.

Another criterion was that state industries should increase efficiency to pay for the extra interest they would incur on private money.

A progress report presented to last week's NEDC meeting by the Treasury and the NICG said that, despite a considerable amount of work, no private finance had been introduced into nationalized industries or other public sector investment.

## £3,000m gas sell-off proposed

The Government is considering plans to raise £3,000m from the sale of shares in the British Gas Corporation. The move to sell a 51 per cent stake in the company by floating shares on the stock market would constitute the second largest privatization measure by the Government after the proposed sale of British Telecom.

Mr Peter Walker, the new Energy Secretary, and his fellow

ministers at the Department of Energy, have made a review of the privatization plans a priority since taking office. They are expected to present a range of options to the Cabinet in the autumn, including possible privatization of some of the electricity industry and perhaps even some mining operations.

Discussions over the sale of some parts of the gas corporation, including the gas show-

rooms and various on-shore and off-shore oilfields, have already reached an advanced stage.

But the Government has yet to decide whether to float a new public company to privatize the oil assets or sell them by auction. A decision on selling the gas showrooms separately has also been delayed by fears that consumer safety may be put at risk by a hurried sale of assets.

## P&amp;O chairmanship statement due today

By Andrew Cornwell

Lord Incheape, chairman of P & O, has promised to make a statement to shareholders today on the future of the company.

The move comes after growing speculation that he is about to be replaced as chairman by Mr Jeffrey Sterling, recently appointed as deputy chairman.

A decision to hand the chairmanship of P & O to Mr Sterling has been widely anticipated since Trafalgar House launched its £300m takeover for the P & O shipping and property group.

The appointment of Mr Sterling would heighten speculation that P & O is preparing to merge with Town & City Properties, the property group which he also chairs.

Mr Nigel Brookes, chairman of Trafalgar House, has previously indicated that he would not go ahead with the takeover bid if P & O were to merge with Town & City.

The Trafalgar House bid has already been delayed by the decision to refer the proposed takeover of P & O for investigation by the Monopolies Commission.

But the emergence of Mr Sterling as a candidate for the chairmanship of P & O is seen as a potentially greater threat to the takeover attempt.



Incheape: expected to step down

## Arms group seeks to raise £43m

By Our Financial Staff

International Signal & Control Group, the US-based electronics weapons company which won a London stock market quotation last year, launches a big fund-raising exercise today.

The group hopes to raise £43m from an offer for sale by tender of 34.6 million new shares at a minimum tender price of 12.5p. At the same time, existing shareholders will be given one free share for each share already owned.

The funds will be used to pay for the acquisition of Marquardt, a California-based arms contractor which provides steering equipment for US military aircraft.

The offer for sale is the group's second big effort to raise funds since it gained a London listing. When it came to the market last year, it raised £30m, also by an offer for sale.

International Signal came to London rather than New York for its share quote because the American disclosure requirements would demand the release of the names of its customers.

## N Sea oil price should hold

By Our Financial Staff

The price of North Sea oil is expected to remain steady until the late autumn despite spot market contracts which are being negotiated at up to \$1.30 above present contract levels.

Activity in the spot markets, where excess oil supplies are disposed and shortfalls in deliveries made up, has been increased by fears of production losses from the BP Forties field where accidental damage has closed one of the four production platforms.

Last week's price rise by the Soviet Union was 50 cents a barrel, less than expected and has confirmed industry speculation that a recent rise in heavy crude prices in particular cannot be sustained.

The British National Oil Corporation, the trading arm of the Government's North Sea oil interests, normally negotiates prices on a quarterly basis.

However, neither the oil companies operating in the North Sea, which sell to BNOC or its customers, have requested a renegotiation of the third-quarter pricing scheme.

## CEGB rules out French deal

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

The Central Electricity Generating Board has ruled out a partnership agreement with its French counterpart to build a £2bn fast breeder reactor (FBR) power station at a British site. But it will announce in the next few months a programme to develop FBRs with the French and other EEC generating authorities.

Development of FBR power stations in Britain suffered a setback six months ago when Mr Nigel Lawson, who was then energy secretary, announced a slowing down in the research programme.

Environmental opposition to FBRs; escalating development costs and the delays in the inquiry into the siting of a pressurized water reactor (PWR) nuclear power station at Sizewell, Suffolk, seemed to rule

out Britain going ahead with FBRs on a commercial scale.

However, enthusiasm for the project within industry, particularly from Sir Walter Marshall who left the UK Atomic Energy Authority a year ago to become chairman of the CEGB and from Mrs Thatcher who is in favour of nuclear power, has led to a new surge of interest in the FBR programme.

FBRs use uranium and plutonium, produced by existing nuclear power stations from uranium, 60 times more efficiently than existing reactors.

The French have run into financial problems with their FBR programme - massive dollar borrowing to finance its projects has almost bankrupted the French generating authority, Electricité de France (EDF) -

## Tricentrol joins in China oil exploration drive

By Our Energy Correspondent

Tricentrol, the British independent oil company, has followed BP into development of China's offshore oil industry in the South China Sea. The area has been described by oil industry analysts as a "new North Sea" and as the last possible offshore oil area.

The Chinese Government yesterday awarded the second drilling concession in the Pearl River Basin of South China Sea to a consortium headed by Occidental whose chairman Dr Arman Hammer officially signed the contract. Tricentrol has a 10 per cent share of the consortium.

The new contract takes the British company into the Far East for the first time. Its main centres of activity have so far

## Craxi to outline Italy's recovery plan

From John Earle, Rome

Signor Bettino Craxi, Italy's first Socialist Prime Minister, will outline in Parliament tomorrow his new five-party coalition's plans for tackling the recession, which is persisting here more strongly than in other Western industrialized countries.

Priority will be given to cutting inflation, still about 16 per cent, but targeted by the government to fall to 10 per cent next year. It hopes to reduce the public sector borrowing requirement from 16 per cent of gross domestic product to 13.5 per cent, which means holding it at IL80,000bn (£34,000m), instead of allowing it to increase next year to IL120,000bn (£51,000m).

The Christian Democrats and Republican partners insist that wages should not increase in real terms for three years.

There is talk of trimming further the system of automatic wage indexation, under a social pact with the unions. Interest

rates were expected to remain high.

Signor Craxi has agreed key economic ministries for a coalition partners who stand orthodox and austere policies.

Signor Giovanni Goria, the Christian Democrats, has remained at the Treasury. Signor Bruno Visentini, of the Republicans, is Finance Minister, and Signor Pietro Longo, of the Social Democrats, is Budget Minister.

## ICGas Imperial Continental Gas Association

(A holding company in the fuel and power industries)

Salient points from the speech of Mr. F. E. Zollinger, Chairman, at the Annual General Meeting on 5th August 1983.

## Profit and Dividend

The Group's attributable profit of £29.148 million for the year ended 31st March 1983 was fractionally above the previous year (£28.651 million) and constitutes the highest net profit ever achieved by ICGas. The proposed rate of dividend for the year is 10.5p per £1 stock unit (1982 9.2p per £1 stock unit). The final dividend of 7.5p is payable on 19th August 1983.

## Belgian Gas and Electricity

The efforts of the Martens Government to restore Belgium's economic health have achieved some success. Unemployment remains high but would appear to have passed its peak, the rise in labour costs has been substantially moderated and the rate of inflation has of late declined appreciably.

The results of the Antwerpse Gasmaatschappij (AGM) remained satisfactory. The mild weather led to a lower volume of gas sales, but the modernisation of the distribution network undertaken in previous years reduced operating costs.

Economic conditions had a detrimental effect on UNERG whose sales of electricity and gas declined. Nevertheless, its profit showed a respectable advance, enabling UNERG to raise its dividend. This result was primarily achieved through concentrated efforts by the electricity sector to improve its productivity.

## Petrofina

Petrofina's profit rose by 15%, demonstrating its ability to operate successfully during a period when the oil industry had to contend with exceptionally difficult conditions. Moreover, its record shows consistency.

## Oil Operations

For Century Power and Light the year was one of steady progress. Final checking procedures on the Maureen production platform are being completed and, all being well, the field will come on stream within the next few weeks. Early in 1984, a daily output of 90,000 barrels is foreseen.

The Hewett gas field may be entering a new phase, the indications being that its productive life will be longer than previously expected. Similarly, the higher prices which the British Gas Corporation now concedes make the Audrey gas field potentially more interesting. Furthermore, recent market developments and especially the improved tax climate render the Andrew field financially more attractive.

A controlling stake was recently acquired in Amecia Oil Corporation in order to obtain the nucleus of an organisation in the United States. This provides a team of experienced oil men which should allow activities to be expanded there.

## Calor Group

Calor had to contend with the combined effect of economic recession and an abnormally mild winter and its sales fell in volume for the first time in many years. The rise in pre-tax profit demonstrates that Calor's persistent efforts to render its operations more efficient have borne fruit.

The campaign to provide domestic central heating, hot water and cooking facilities from a bulk tank or large cylinder has been well received and its potential appears to be greater than originally envisaged. Market penetration of Autogas has been less rapid. Calor will persevere with both ventures to reduce the disparity between summer and winter sales.

## CompAir Group

The depressed state of the world economy weighed particularly heavily on CompAir. Steps to rationalise its production methods and thereby reduce costs have already shown their effect in a 40% profit improvement in the United Kingdom and similar measures are being introduced in a number of overseas companies.

Simultaneously CompAir's emphasis on research and development is being maintained, resulting in the introduction of a wide range of new equipment to meet the highest technical standards and to increase market share. These policies will without doubt prove positive once the economic revival has become established fact.

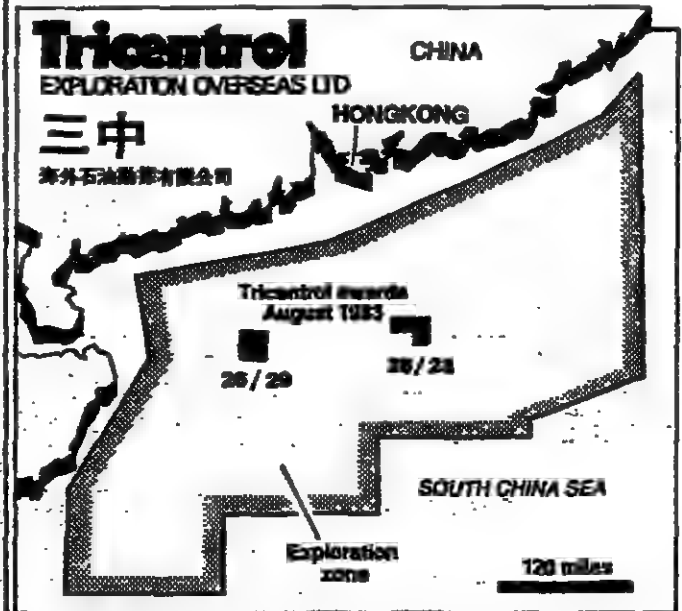
## Prospects

Over the past four years, some £300 million has been invested in new fixed assets and subsidiary companies. Once the clouds on the economic horizon begin to lift, the benefits already obtained from these measures in the shape of improved efficiency and lower production costs, can justifiably be expected to gather momentum.

It is in this context as much as that of first oil production that the Directors have recommended a 15% increase in the dividend.

Copies of the full Speech and Annual Report may be obtained from the Registrars, Hill Samuel Registrars Limited, 6 Greencoat Place, London SW1P 1PL.

John Lawless





## Call for unitary tax to be abolished

By Michael Prest

President Reagan is under increasing pressure to decide within the next two or three months whether to abolish unitary taxation. It is possible, however, that Mr Reagan will prefer compromise legislation which would exempt foreign companies from the unitary taxes levied by American states.

Under unitary taxation, otherwise known as worldwide combined reporting, a government taxes a company within its jurisdiction on the percentage of its operations represented by the worldwide sales, payroll, assets or profits of the group of which that company is part.

The result can be much higher tax bills because companies normally pay tax only on their local profits, and that tax can be offset against tax payable in their country or state of origin.

Mr Reagan will be briefed on the issue by the Cabinet Council on Economic Affairs, which consists of representatives of the main departments of state and members of the President's staff.

The unitary tax dispute erupted again in June when the United States Supreme Court upheld the right of states to levy taxes by this method in *Container Corporation v. California*.

A clause in the double taxation treaty between Britain and the United States, which would have abolished unitary tax, was rejected by Congress in 1980.

The President now finds himself at the centre of a propaganda war being fought between foreign opponents of unitary taxation, including 60 British companies, and partisans of states rights.

The Council on Economic Affairs might decide that the US Solicitor General should file an *amicus curiae* brief in support of *Container Corporation's* petition for a re-hearing of the Supreme Court case.

Unitary taxation has become the latest trade issue to cause friction between the United States and its partners. Britain, the EEC, Japan and American multinational companies have protested about the "extraterritoriality" implied.

The British Embassy in Washington is devoting considerable time and effort to building support on Capitol Hill. Mr Donald Regan, the US Treasury Secretary, is believed to have told the British Ambassador to Washington a month ago that the Administration will consider legislation to reverse the Supreme Court finding.

City institutions in change - 1: The Bank of England by Peter Wilson-Smith and Graham Searjeant

## Why the new Governor will have an increased authority



The more powerful Leigh-Pemberton: the cat keeping the City mice in their place

When Mr Robin Leigh-Pemberton, patrician chairman of the National Westminster Bank, was appointed as the new Governor of the Bank of England, he was naturally deluged with queries about his views on monetary control, the future of sterling and the economic matters of moment. They have periodically thrust the Bank of England into the limelight for at least a generation.

As the present seasonal currency upsurge demonstrates, some things do not change. Yet the search for the new appointee's economic mind was largely an anachronism, a relic of the days when the Governor could have a decisive influence on one half of a government's economic strategy.

The Governor's American counterpart, the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, still plays this role. In Britain, the Governor has long been an agent of the Chancellor's will. In the past few years, the control operated by the Treasury, since it discovered money, has become much more detailed and comprehensive.

Yet paradoxically, the spread of a new philosophy from Downing Street, in changing the role of the Bank of England, seems sure to make Mr Leigh-Pemberton a much more directly powerful figure than his predecessors.

Planted at the centre of the square mile, the Bank was traditionally seen as the government's representative in the City and the City's representative in Whitehall, doubling as an informal head monitor - to bankers in particular, and financial markets in general.

In the generation of the managed economy, this informal role became dwarfed by the sheer technical business of managing and manipulating sterling, interest rates and the debt markets so vital to government borrowing in ever larger amounts.

That role became increasingly impossible, as occasional disastrous mistakes on the exchange rate demonstrated so clearly in 1976. Yet it lasted into the Thatcher era, when phase one monetarism left the Bank with the awesome task of removing inflation simply by the manipulation of markets.

The Bank has never got the hang of managing the money supply to this day, producing endless clever schemes that merely end in distortion. But the lesson was at least learnt. And with it, is coming an undramatic revolution in the role of the Bank of England.

It will manipulate less and less, but the new era, given over to free market forces, will give it a supervisory role of far greater authority than ever before, not so much the head monitor, more the cat keeping the City mice in their place.

The British banks, deposit-takers and foreign banks in London, and the almost self-destructing Lloyd's insurance

market have already seen this new muscular role at work. For the notoriously independent Stock Exchange, whose settlement with government last month owed something to Bank support on high, it is just beginning. For building societies, it is surely not far away.

Indeed, it may soon not be an exaggeration to see the Bank of England as an ever-so-British, nod-and-wink equivalent of America's bureaucratic and all-embracing Securities and Exchange Commission.

The Bank of England will not abandon its own ways. Traditionally, its power in the City has rested on what bank insiders call "customary authority". The influence of this method rests partly on regular personal contact - not so easy in an era of worldwide dealing by hundreds of banks - and partly on the personal standing of the Governor, doubtless enhanced by the imperial, not to say imperious, manner of the late-retired Lord Richardson.

In areas such as the discount market, where the Bank can hold the power of commercial life or death, this is quite sufficient. But others may question whether the emperor has clothes.

When the Bank arranged a marriage between Standard Chartered and the Royal Bank of Scotland, the Hongkong and

Shanghai Bank simply presented the market with a higher bid. The Monopolies Commission, in vetoing both bids, barely saved Lord Richardson's face.

The "customary authority" is still much used, usually with great effect. The appointment of Mr Ian Hay Davison earlier this year as chief executive of Lloyd's was a classic case of the Governor bending ears and exerting pressure, although he had no specific authority to do so.

Formally, insurance comes within the remit of the Department of Trade. But when Lord Richardson, exasperated with the succession of scandals at Lloyd's and their possible side-effects on the City's good name, let it be known that Lloyd's should appoint an outside chief executive, it happened within months. And it was the Governor, rather than Sir Peter Green, the Lloyd's chairman, who offered the job to Mr Hay Davison.

In the June issue of the Bank's *Quarterly Bulletin*, a review article on the Stock Exchange's Unlisted Securities Market said that the market's success might be tarnished by too many speculative issues. Since then, the Stock Exchange has suddenly started rejecting a significant proportion of would-be new entrants.

Lloyd's was in trouble and

the Stock Exchange caught at a sensitive moment. The balance of power, however, is sometimes different. When banking supervisor Mr Peter Cooke appeared to suggest that the clearing banks should be cautious with dividend rises, several bank chiefs - most notably the chairman of Barclays - made it publicly clear that this was a matter for them.

The Bank hastily agreed, explaining that it had been misinterpreted. The big pension funds and insurance companies are likewise no pushover. The Bank of England has for years been trying to chivy the big investing institutions as well as the clearing banks into taking a more responsible and constructive attitude towards financing British industry, whether by making longer-term commitments, aiding rescue plans or providing the seed corn for new-generation companies.

Perhaps the most remarkable feature of this exercise is that it should take place at all and that it should have been stepped up, most discreetly, during the phase of the present Government's hands-off attitude to industrial collapse. But the process of persuasion - first, through Lord Benson and, latterly, through Mr David Walker, one of the Banks new directors, has been long and

painstaking. It has achieved only limited success. Persuasion, let alone a nod of the head, is not always enough. The Bank really learnt this lesson in 1973 when its traditional methods wholly failed to stem speculative lending and the subsequent collapse of many fringe and several large banks. This traumatic episode led to immediate reforms and much more systematic bank supervision. It also laid the ground for the far-reaching reorganisation of the Bank pushed through in 1980 by Lord Richardson.

On the other side, it created an elite corps to handle policy, supervision and market operations. Here, Lord Richardson assembled a group of top class younger directors, including Mr Walker and Mr Anthony Leachman from outside and Mr Eddie George from within, and put them in charge of areas of bank activity under the Governor and his able deputy, Mr Christopher "Kit" McMahon.

The result is more like the compact headquarters of a multi-tentacled conglomerate than a partner bank which the Bank of England's formal building and liveried funkeys tend to suggest. The move surely prepared the Old Lady of Threadneedle Street both for more organized firefighting and for more systematic new roles.

The fringe bank experience

set off another change in this central City institution that was to be of great significance for the future. It led the Bank of England's supervisory powers to be enshrined in the 1979 Banking Act, adding formal statutory rules to "customary authority".

The Bank's surveillance role - with the consent and agreement of members - is built into the rules of life. The new financial futures market in whose development the Bank has always taken a close interest. The Lloyd's Act now gives the Bank the outwardly limited power to approve three lay members nominated by Lloyd's to its council, though the Bank's informal efforts have been far more important.

The Stock Exchange settlement to obviate restrictive practice litigation, gives the central bank a similar role plus a general duty to supervise reform and development. The brokers and jobbers may soon find that the Bank is no mere protector from outside interference. The Bank was less than happy with the way the Exchange adapted - or failed to adapt - to the modern world. It will probably use its influence to promote orderly change to make the Exchange more competitive in international securities trading, without any exaggerated regard for the Exchange's treasured split functions and monopolies.

Likewise, the building societies want a new act of parliament to extend their scope. This would provide an opportunity, unlikely to be missed, to bring these independent giants of saving, hitherto regulated as friendly societies within the Bank of England's formal orbit.

Finally, the Governor report of investor protection is likely to recommend much more comprehensive supervision of a range of activities from trusts and licensed dealing in securities to commodity trading. This would be through a combination of reformed protection of investment laws and self-regulation.

The Bank of England already plays a part. It keeps a watchful eye on commodity markets as a

part of exchange control monitoring. Further, a Bank Department of Trade joint review board was set up in 1976 to keep watch over the securities business. It led to the representative Council for the Securities Industry, in which the Bank dominates: it appoints chairman, deputy chairman and three lay members as well as organizing the appointment of a director-general who now doubles up on the CSI and the Takeover Panel.

But Professor Cowie thinks the Bank's role is "wholly successful and the bank is likely to take a still stronger role in a beefed-up organization."

So far, most notably in administering the Banking Act, the Governor's people have maintained much of their reputation for informality, exercising discretion and flexibility on asset ratios and lending limits. The Bank's flexibility is in stark contrast to the legalistic ways of the Securities and Exchange Commission. If Britain's financial heroes have to be ruled by anyone, they would settle for the Bank of England.

One thing is for sure. As the central bank moves away from manipulating markets and bureaucratic controls, so it is growing more powerful in supervision and influence. It may not decide what happens in City markets, but it will determine more and more how it happens.

## US jobs figures underline recovery

Washington (NYT) - President Reagan has described the drop in US unemployment rate to 9.3 per cent of the labour force reported at the weekend as "new and dramatic evidence of the ongoing economic recovery - great news for all Americans."

Speaking at a lunch for Hispanic leaders, he said: "I understand that many of you come from districts where the unemployment is not evenly distributed, according to a national survey. There are still pockets of great and heavy unemployment. So we are going to keep on with what we have been doing until we can eliminate those pockets as well."

Dr. Martin S. Feldstein, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, described the weekend's figures for July as spectacular. "The improvement in unemployment is far greater than almost all previous forecasts. The sharp rise in the July employment levels is a clear indication that economic activity in the third quarter has gotten off to a very strong start and the new figures appear to confirm that the rise in the gross national product in this quarter can be in the same range as the second quarter's sharp growth spurt," Dr. Feldstein said.

"The Administration was particularly pleased that there was a July reduction in long-term unemployment that causes so much personal hardship," he added.

Mr. Thomas P. O'Neill, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, issued a statement saying the news on unemployment was good news indeed. "But we still have a long way to go, with 10.6 million Americans out of work. The big question is not the initial strength of the current recovery, it is its duration," he said.

An official of the Bureau of Labour Statistics said a survey of business establishments showed another month of widespread job gains, particularly in construction, durable goods manufacturing, and in services.

The jobless rate for car workers in July was down to 9.1 per cent, falling from 24.9 per cent last November. There were also substantial increases in the number of jobs in the manufacture of transport equipment, machinery, and electrical equipment. The length of the average workweek rose to 40.1 hours, another important indicator to economists, continued to edge up, reaching 40.3 hours in July. This was a gain of one and a half hours since this leading indicator reached its low last September, the bureau official said.

## Hard times for Texas economy

Houston (NYT) - While America as a whole appears to be recovering from recession, the once-booming economy of Texas has become a glaring exception.

The unemployment rate for Texas grew to 8 per cent from 7.7 per cent last month, making it the only important industrial state to show an increase, according to the Federal Bureau of Labour Statistics.

The figure for Texas disguises enormous variations within the state. Unemployment is worst in the areas that depend on the depressed oil industry, such as Houston.

According to the Texas Employment Commission, unemployment in the Houston area reached 10.1 per cent in June, the highest since the state began compiling such figures.

Even worse off are border cities like Brownsville, Harlingen, El Paso, where economies have been reeling since the devaluation of the Mexican peso last year. Laredo unemployment was 27.2 per cent in June.

But unemployment in the Dallas-Fort Worth area, whose economy is diversified and is based on banking, finance, electronics and military contracts, is just 5.7 per cent.

Also doing well are Austin, with 4 per cent, and San Antonio, with 6.3 per cent.

The state has reported that the 11-county Dallas-Fort Worth area has overtaken Houston as the leading employment centre, with 1.69 million workers against Houston's 1.64 million.

But Texas has never benefited greatly from the state's resources and ironically, they find they are far too dependent on oil, given the worldwide surplus.

Unemployment in Texas hit a peak of 9 per cent in March, then rose again last month. The south-west regional commissioner for the Bureau of Labour Statistics, Mr Bryan Richey, based in Dallas, said the increase was a temporary setback.

But Texas is better off than all nine other main industrial states except Massachusetts, whose unemployment rate was 5.9 per cent. Michigan remains the highest, with 12.1 per cent, while New York, with 8.5 per cent, and New Jersey, with an unchanged 8.4 per cent, are still slightly worse off than Texas.

Economist Roger Bootle looks at the currency markets

## Anchoring exchange rate expectations

Like God and motherhood, stable exchange rates are now perceived as "a good thing", but unlike the other two, debate rages over how stability can be achieved.

Perhaps four years of monetarism should have prepared us for the answer now proffered by the unfettered free market brigade: it will all be right once inflation is beaten. This is the new post-Williamsburg consensus on exchange rates or in other words, the new excuse for doing nothing.

But even now it is difficult to swallow the attempt to bracket interest rates along with unemployment as something which governments can or should do nothing about.

There is no denying that inflation, in some sense or other, has been the proximate cause of many of our recent exchange rate difficulties. But across the world there is marked

concern that exchange rate movements have often not been justified by changes in the fundamentals - including inflation.

There is a feeling both that exchange rates have been excessively volatile and that key rates have been carried away from their long-run equilibrium levels for considerable periods of time.

Moreover, if you could abolish inflation overnight there would be other fundamental factors demanding assessment and a currency market response. Variations and discrepancies in the growth of real expenditure, irrespective of the rate of inflation, can have marked effects on the balance of payments, and hence on the exchange rate.

Similarly, competitiveness can shift because of domestic factors unconnected with inflation, such as technological progress. Countries may also make different choices about the stance of their monetary and fiscal policies - whatever the rate of inflation.

Each of these factors is highly relevant to the exchange markets and each of them therefore properly requires assessment by foreign exchange operators. So the key question about our current exchange rate regime is whether foreign exchange markets are good at making rational assessments of economic fundamentals.

If they are, then the exchange rate problem may effectively disappear once (H) inflation is beaten. But if they are not, then the problems of excessive volatility and disequilibrium of rates will recur, with the focus of attention simply transferred from inflation to some other variable.

There are several factors

suggesting that exchange markets, unaided, or not good at making such rational assessments. Above all, there is the monumental uncertainty about the future exchange rate when there is no exchange rate policy to anchor its value.

One way of dealing with this uncertainty is to avoid it altogether by curtailing or pulling out of operations whose outcome depends crucially on what happens to so capricious a variable as the exchange rate. This may well be the way

### Uncertainty about the future exchange rate will remain if there is no policy to anchor its value

industrialists respond (thus limiting the growth of world trade and, with it, our prosperity) but it does not offer much of a solution for professional investors or currency operators. They incline towards a second way of dealing with uncertainty: behaving as though it did not exist by latching on to some fashionable idea, theory, or variable, and running with it for all it is worth before dumping it for another idea as soon as it has had its day.

This goes hand in hand with short-term horizons. Investors making a big play in the currency view but rather limit their crystal ball gazing to the near future. Then there is the structure of the foreign exchange markets. They are dominated by professional dealers. Being wrong about a currency is not so terrible for these people so long as they are wrong in company with lots of others.

The first approach, if it worked (which is doubtful), would entail large costs in terms of bureaucracy and inefficiency. The second, taken to extremes, would transfer the tyranny of the exchange markets from the determination of exchange rates to the determination of interest rates and monetary and fiscal policies.

Only the third approach offers a way out. What would it involve? Limited use of interest rates and other domestic policies in pursuit of exchange rate objectives, certainly, but also greater use of intervention to oppose excessive or irrational movement in rates, co-operation between central banks in this and other exchange rate policies; greater use of formal exchange rate structures, like the EMS; open use of ranges for the exchange rate in economic policy making; more information from the monetary authorities to the markets about the implications of current exchange rate developments; and possible policy responses.

In short, the objective of this approach would be to mould and anchor expectations in the exchange markets, to provide direction when foreign exchange operators, engulfed by uncertainty, would otherwise succumb to the pull of conventional opinion.

This approach would require a concerted international initiative and the development of a new international system, as opposed to the patchwork of de facto arrangements we now have. A Bretton Woods-type structure may not be desirable but the spirit of Bretton Woods is just what we need. Make no mistake, the world is still waiting for inflation to go away will not be enough.

Roger Bootle is chief economist at Capital-Credit.

### U.S. \$150,000,000 CREDIT LYONNAIS

Floating Rate Notes Due 1995

In accordance with the conditions of the notes, notice is hereby given that for the six-month period 8th August 1983 to 8th February 1984 (184 days) the notes will carry an interest rate of 11 1/4% p.a. Relevant interest payments will be as follows:

Notes of U.S. \$10,000 - U.S. \$986.81 per coupon.

THE SANWA BANK LIMITED (LONDON BRANCH)

Agent Bank

### Barclays Bank International Limited and its subsidiaries

#### Results

for the six months ended 30 June 1983

The Directors of Barclays Bank International Limited report the following unaudited group results for the six months ended 30 June 1983.			
	Half year ended 30.6.83	Half year ended 30.6.82	Half year ended 30.6.82
	£m	£m	£m
<b>Group Profit</b>	<b>122.8</b>	<b>82.1</b>	<b>63.7</b>
Add: Interest on long term loan to parent company	4.9	-	-
Less: Interest on Loan Capital	27.8	24.9	24.5
<b>Profit before taxation</b>	<b>99.7</b>	<b>57.2</b>	<b>39.2</b>
<b>Taxation</b>	<b>39.9</b>	<b>35.8</b>	<b>9.2</b>
<b>Profit after taxation</b>	<b>59.8</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>30.0</b>
Profit attributable to outside shareholders of subsidiaries	21.9	18.4	16.5
<b>Profit attributable to the members of the Bank</b>	<b>37.9</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>13.5</b>
<b>Interim Dividend</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<b>Profit retained</b>	<b>37.9</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>13.4</b>

**NOTES:**  
1. The Bank is a wholly owned subsidiary of Barclays Bank PLC but has its own listed unsecured loan capital.  
2. The accounting policies are as explained in note 1 on page 9 of the 1982 annual accounts.  
3. Group profit includes share of profits of associated companies £20.8m (December 1982 £21.3m; June 1982 £17.5m).  
4. In May 1983 a subsidiary raised US\$400m loan capital. The net proceeds were on-lent to Barclays Bank PLC on a subordinated basis.

### Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	9 1/2 %
Barclays	9 1/2 %
BCCI	9 1/2 %
Citibank Savings	11 1/2 %
Consolidated Crds	9 %
C. Hoare & Co	9 1/2 %
Lloyds Bank	9 1/2 %
Midland Bank	9 1/2 %
Nat Westminster	9 1/2 %
TSB	9 1/2 %
Williams & Glyn's	9 1/2 %

1. Minimum base rate.  
2. 7 day deposits on basis of tender £10,000, £50,000 and £100,000. The £100,000 and over 9%.



# Cooperatives flourishing, despite Meriden

**BANK OF AMERICA**  
NATIONAL TRUST AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATION  
Truist



Copies of this Offer for Sale, having attached thereto the documents specified herein, have been delivered to the Registrar of Companies for registration. Application will be made to the Council of The Stock Exchange, London for the share capital of International Signal & Control Group PLC ("ISC") now being offered for sale to be admitted to the Official List. Application has been made to the Luxembourg Stock Exchange for the share capital of ISC now being offered for sale to be admitted to listing. This document includes particulars given in compliance with the Regulations of the Council of The Stock Exchange, London and the regulations of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange for the purpose of giving information with regard to ISC. The Directors of ISC have taken all reasonable care to ensure that the facts stated herein are true and accurate in all material respects and that there are no other material facts the omission of which would make misleading any statement herein whether of fact or of opinion. All the Directors accept responsibility accordingly. The Memorandum and Articles of Association of ISC together with a Legal Notice will be filed prior to listing in Luxembourg with the Chief Registrar of the District Court of Luxembourg, from whom copies may be obtained upon request.

# ISC

## International Signal & Control Group PLC

(Incorporated in England and Wales on 7th September, 1982 under the Companies Acts 1948 to 1981 No. 1662614)

### Offer for Sale by Tender

by

### ROBERT FLEMING & CO. LIMITED

of

34,600,000 "A" ordinary shares of US\$0.10 each at a minimum tender price of

125p per share

the price tendered being payable in full on application

The "A" ordinary shares now offered for sale are uniform in all respects with the ordinary shares previously issued and listed on The Stock Exchange, London and the Luxembourg Stock Exchange except that, until 17th February, 1984, they are subject to the restrictions as to registration by or on behalf of North American Persons set out below.

The Application List for the shares now offered for sale will open at 10.00 a.m. on Friday, 12th August, 1983 and may be closed at any time thereafter.

The shares of ISC have not been registered under the United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and none of the "A" ordinary shares now being offered for sale may be offered, sold, renounced, transferred, assigned, exchanged or otherwise disposed of, directly or indirectly, in the United States of America, its territories or possessions ("the USA") or in Canada or to nationals or residents thereof, the estates of such persons, or any corporation or other entity organised under any law of the USA or Canada or any political subdivision thereof (collectively "North American Persons") at any time prior to 17th February, 1984. Every applicant for, or renouncee of, "A" ordinary shares comprised in this Offer for Sale and every other person applying for registration in respect of "A" ordinary shares of ISC prior to 17th February, 1984 will be required to make a declaration in the form contained in the Application Form below, in order to monitor the ownership of ordinary shares and "A" ordinary shares by North American Persons, nationality declarations will be required in connection with all transfers of shares of ISC. Furthermore, no person receiving a copy of this Offer for Sale and/or an Application Form in any territory other than the United Kingdom or the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg may treat the same as constituting an invitation to him, nor should he in any event use such Application Form, unless, in the relevant territory, such an invitation could lawfully be made to him and such Form could lawfully be used without compliance with any registration or other legal requirements. It is the responsibility of any person outside the United Kingdom or the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg wishing to make an application hereunder to satisfy himself as to full observance of the laws of the relevant territory in connection therewith, including the need to obtain any governmental or other consents which may be required and the observance of any other formalities to be observed in such territory.

Preference will be given, in respect of up to 10 million "A" ordinary shares of ISC (25% per cent. of the shares being offered for sale), to applications made by shareholders of ISC on the Register at the close of business on 29th July, 1983 (other than shareholders who are, or are believed to be, North American Persons).

#### SHARE CAPITAL OF ISC

Authorised	Issued and to be issued fully paid
1,000,000	10,183,778
	3,460,000
	13,643,778

#### INDEBTEDNESS

At the close of business on 30th June, 1983, ISC and its subsidiaries had outstanding borrowings or indebtedness in the nature of borrowings, including bank overdrafts, as follows:

- revolving credit loan facilities (unsecured) with banks under which the principal amount then owing was \$11.5 million;
- lease finance obligations totalling \$0.8 million;
- other loans (unsecured) totalling \$0.1 million; and
- contingent liabilities under advance payment guarantees, performance bonds and letters of credit issued by their bankers in the normal course of business in the amount of \$46.0 million, of which \$18.8 million was secured by bank deposits.

ISC Electronics Inc., a subsidiary of ISC, is contingently liable in respect of a bank loan in the amount of \$0.7 million made to a third party; the subsidiary has the benefit of an indemnity from Parent Enterprises, Inc. (a company of which Mr. J. H. Guerin is the sole shareholder) in respect of this loan.

At the same date, ISC and its subsidiaries had aggregate cash balances of \$19.8 million, of which \$18.8 million was held in interest bearing fixed deposit as security in respect of advance payment guarantees and performance bonds.

At the close of business on 30th June, 1983, The Marquardt Company had outstanding borrowings or indebtedness in the nature of borrowings, including bank overdrafts, as follows:

- a note payable (secured) of \$2.6 million; and
- lease finance obligations totalling \$0.7 million.

At the same date, The Marquardt Company had aggregate cash balances of \$0.7 million. Save as aforesaid and apart from intra-company borrowings, neither ISC or any of its subsidiaries nor The Marquardt Company or its subsidiary had at that date any loan capital (including term loans) outstanding, or created but unused, or had outstanding other borrowings or indebtedness in the nature of borrowings, including bank overdrafts and liabilities under acceptances (other than normal trade bills) or acceptance credits, outstanding mortgages, charges, hire purchase commitments or guarantees or other material contingent liabilities.

The following is the text of a letter to Robert Fleming which has been received from the Directors of ISC.

5th August, 1983

Dear Sirs,  
ISC Electronics Inc., a wholly owned US subsidiary of ISC, has conditionally agreed to acquire the entire issued share capital of Marquardt. This letter provides information, first on the Existing Group and secondly on Marquardt, together with some information on the Enlarged Group.

#### THE EXISTING GROUP

ISC has been listed on The Stock Exchange, London and on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange since October 1982. It is the holding company for a number of wholly owned subsidiaries in the USA and of a wholly owned subsidiary in the UK.

#### HISTORY

The business of the Existing Group had its origins in 1971 when Mr. James H. Guerin established a company in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, the aim of which was to obtain US Government work for communication devices and other electronic equipment and to identify and exploit commercial opportunities arising from such work. Contracts with the US Navy and the Federal Aviation Administration for the supply of electronic equipment were first obtained in late 1971. Tenders were made for government projects which included electronic test and control systems, and in the summer of 1972 orders were obtained from the US Navy for parts for inclusion in its missile programmes. Expertise expanded to include the telemetry technology which currently forms part of the business of the Existing Group's US Military Division. The first major complete

#### INTRODUCTION

A subsidiary of ISC has agreed to acquire the entire issued and outstanding share capital of Marquardt for completion immediately after this Offer for Sale.

#### The Existing Group

The Existing Group is principally engaged in:

- the marketing outside the USA of high value security, defence, communications and electronic warfare total systems;
- the marketing to certain large customers outside the USA of sub systems and components, and also products for which the Existing Group has exclusive marketing rights; and
- the design and production of medium to high technology electronic systems and equipment for the US Government.

The first two of the above categories form the business of the Existing Group's International Division, and the third is carried on by the US Military Division. Further information as to the categorisation between total systems, sub systems and components is given in the section "Business" under the heading "The Existing Group".

#### Marquardt

Marquardt is engaged in:

- dynamics, including the production of propulsion units for missiles, satellites, space vehicles and other aerospace applications;
- air launched weapons systems, including programmes for the US Government; and
- aerospace component manufacturing, including sub-contract work on airframe sections and components.

#### Pro Forma Statistics at the Minimum Tender Price

Minimum tender price	125p
Earnings per share	
— Existing Group for the year ended 31st March, 1983	\$0.090 (6.0p)
— pro forma combined	\$0.094 (6.3p)
Historic price earnings ratio	
— Existing Group	20.8
— pro forma combined	20.2
Net assets per share	
— Existing Group as at 31st March, 1983	\$0.64 (42p)
— pro forma combined	\$0.88 (56p)
Forecast gross dividend yield on the basis of the forecast total dividends of \$0.02 (and related tax credit) per share for the year ending 31st March, 1984	1.5 per cent.
To the extent that the striking price is higher than the minimum tender price, the pro forma combined earnings per share will increase, as illustrated in Appendix 3.	
For the purpose of calculating earnings and net assets per share and dividend yield, dollar amounts have been translated to their sterling equivalents at the rate of \$1.51 = £1.00. All pro forma figures are derived from the pro forma statements in Appendix 3.	
All the above information should be read in conjunction with the full text of the Offer for Sale.	

systems contracts, involving applications derived from computerised test systems, were awarded in 1975. In the same year, the US Military Division set up an office in Washington D.C. in connection with tendering for US Government work.

A separate division was set up to deal with overseas trade in 1973. In 1975 the operation was transferred to a wholly owned corporation to take advantage of the tax regulations of the US Internal Revenue Code relating to exporters. Initially, overseas sales related principally to the provision of electronic test equipment, control devices and electronic components. The International Division also established a separate office in Washington D.C. in early 1980 to obtain export licences and to keep the International Division informed as to the current stance of the US Government towards the sale of equipment and the transfer of technology to various countries. An English company (previously called ESI London PLC) was established in 1979 to promote sales outside the USA.

#### BUSINESS

The two operating divisions of the Existing Group are the International Division (carried on in Lancaster, Pennsylvania and in London) and the US Military Division (carried on in Lancaster).

The International Division now contributes the major part of the sales and gross profit of the operations of the Existing Group, as is shown by the following analyses for the five years ended 31st March, 1983:

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Sales	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
International Division	17,339	24,758	41,390	61,941	91,937
US Military Division	9,228	11,760	10,196	13,811	15,543
	26,567	36,518	51,586	75,752	107,480
Gross Profit					
International Division	4,943	6,833	11,773	16,324	30,274
US Military Division	1,872	2,111	2,763	3,901	602
	6,815	8,944	14,536	19,225	31,076

#### DIRECTORS AND ADVISERS

##### Directors

James Howard Guerin (USA) (Executive Chairman)  
3080 Hempland Road, Lancaster, Pennsylvania 17601, USA  
Carl Helms Dreyer (USA)  
3080 Hempland Road, Lancaster, Pennsylvania 17601, USA  
John Michael Fox (USA)  
60 State Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02109, USA  
John Geoffrey Hartley  
17a Curzon Street, London W1T 7FE  
John Arson Hayward  
Place House, Rodmell, Lewes, Sussex  
Stuart McIntosh Pindell Jr (USA)  
3080 Hempland Road, Lancaster, Pennsylvania 17601, USA  
Joseph Henry Zillig (USA)  
3080 Hempland Road, Lancaster, Pennsylvania 17601, USA

##### Secretary and Registered Office

Michael Terence McHilton, FCIS  
17a Curzon Street, London W1T 7FE

##### Solicitors to ISC

Nabarro Nathanson,  
76 Jermyn Street,  
London SW1Y 6NR  
United States  
Counsel to  
ISC  
Hartman Underhill & Brubaker,  
First Federal Building,  
25 East King Street,  
Lancaster, Pa. 17602,  
USA

##### Auditors of ISC and Reporting Accountants

Pest, Marwick, Mitchell & Co.,  
Chartered Accountants,  
1 Puddle Dock,  
London EC4V 3PD  
Receiving Bankers  
The Royal Bank of Scotland plc,  
New Income Department,  
24 Lombard Street,  
London EC3V 9BA

##### Transfer Agent in Luxembourg

Barque Internationale  
A Luxembourg S.A.,  
2 Boulevard Royal,  
Luxembourg

##### Advisers in Luxembourg

Entledge, Tabery, Wilson & Co. Ltd.  
35 Boulevard Prince Henri,  
1724 Luxembourg

##### DEFINITIONS

In this document, except where the context requires otherwise, the following words and expressions have the following meanings:

ISC	International Signal & Control Group PLC
Marquardt	The Marquardt Company
the Existing Group	ISC and its subsidiaries prior to the acquisition of Marquardt
the Enlarged Group	ISC and its subsidiaries after the acquisition of Marquardt
Robert Fleming	Robert Fleming & Co. Limited
US or USA	United States of America
UK	United Kingdom
\$, US\$ or dollars and cents	Dollars and cents in the currency of the USA

The following table sets out the breakdown of sales by principal continental area for the five years ended 31st March, 1983:

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Africa and the Middle East	37	20	60	65	78
Europe	13	10	14	2	2
Other	15	38	6	15	6
Total non USA	65	68	80	82	86
USA	35	32	20	18	14
	100	100	100	100	100

The nature of the Existing Group's business is such that it tends to deal, on the basis of relatively large contracts, with a relatively small number of customers.

In relation to sales of sub systems and components (as set out in the table below) one group of customers under contract accounted for 42 per cent. of total sales (of all categories) for the year ended 31st March, 1983 (57 per cent. for the year ended 31st March, 1982) and another customer for 5 per cent. of such sales (13 per cent. for the year ended 31st March, 1982).

In relation to sales of total systems (as set out in the table below) in the year ended 31st March, 1983 one customer accounted for 19 per cent. of total sales and two others for 8 per cent. and 5 per cent. respectively. These sales were in respect of new contracts and no sales were made to these customers in earlier years.

مكتبة الأمل







# International Signal & Control Group PLC

## COMPETITION

Although the Directors of ISC believe that there is no other US corporation with a range of products and activities directly comparable with Marquardt's, Marquardt faces considerable competition both within the USA and internationally in all areas of its operations. Certain of Marquardt's competitors are significantly larger in terms of turnover and financial resources. However, the Directors of ISC are confident that Marquardt's technical expertise in its three main product areas of operation will enable it to expand in the future.

## PREMISES

Marquardt owns the freehold of a 56 acre site at Van Nuys, California, north of Los Angeles, which is utilised almost entirely by Marquardt. Manufacturing space extends to 220,000 square feet, warehousing 140,000 square feet and engineering 120,000 square feet. The site includes a 13 acre test facility for airbreathing and rocket propulsion systems and can accommodate significant expansion of the present facilities without the requirement to purchase or lease additional land.

## ORGANISATION, SENIOR OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

### Organisation

In order to maintain the security clearance with the US Defense Department, the share capital of Marquardt will, after its acquisition by ISC Electronics Inc., be subject to an irrevocable proxy in favour of three persons approved by the Department who will be directors of Marquardt (see future contract (i) in paragraph 16(b) of Appendix 5).

### Senior Officers

Mr. K. E. Woodgriff (aged 49) is President and Chief Executive Officer of Marquardt. He has been employed by Marquardt since 1957 and has a Bachelor of Science degree in Mechanical Engineering. He has entered into a 5 year service agreement with that company, which will take effect on completion of the acquisition of Marquardt.

Mr. J. A. Marosky (aged 49) is Senior Vice President, Finance and Administration. He has been in charge of Marquardt's finance since 1979 and has a Master of Science degree in Business Administration.

Mr. A. N. Thomas (aged 60) is Vice President, Engineering. He has been employed by Marquardt since 1959 and has a Master of Science degree in Aeronautical Engineering.

### Employees

Marquardt has approximately 850 employees. There is no trade union at Marquardt, which has an excellent record of industrial relations.

## PAST PROFITS

There is set out below a summary of the profits of Marquardt on the historical cost basis for the five years ended 30th April 1983, which has been extracted from the Accountants' Report in Appendix 2—

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Sales	81,150	86,155	88,027	90,545	95,837
Cost of sales	(22,392)	(24,321)	(25,846)	(27,189)	(28,158)
Gross profit	58,758	61,834	62,181	63,356	67,679
Overheads	(14,404)	(15,457)	(15,581)	(16,481)	(16,939)
Other operating income	916	466	407	393	393
Operating profit	4,370	3,243	3,339	3,379	5,101
Interest receivable	148	370	437	510	793
Interest payable	(833)	(847)	(853)	(841)	(831)
Profit before taxation	4,685	2,766	2,923	3,048	5,063
Taxation	(1,750)	(1,400)	(1,402)	(1,561)	(1,849)
Profit attributable to equity shareholders	2,935	1,366	1,521	1,487	3,214

In the four years to 30th April 1982, there was an overall decline in sales, arising partly from reduced US Government spending on airbreathing products and partly from a commercial decision by Marquardt to reduce its air launched weapons production. However, the impact on profits before taxation was reduced by improved profit margins and interest benefits from the positive cash flow of Marquardt. With the significant improvement in sales in the year ended 30th April 1983, compared with the previous years, together with the holding of margins and the continued improvement in net interest receivable, profits before taxation increased by some 66 per cent on those for the previous year.

## THE ENLARGED GROUP

### TERMS OF THE ACQUISITION OF MARQUARDT

Under an agreement made between CCI (the holder of the entire issued share capital of Marquardt) and ISC Electronics Inc. (a wholly owned US subsidiary of ISC) dated 12th July 1983, CCI conditionally agreed to sell to ISC Electronics Inc. the whole of the issued and outstanding share capital of Marquardt. ISC has guaranteed the obligations of ISC Electronics Inc. under the agreement. The principal element of the consideration for the acquisition is the cash sum of \$43.5 million, of which \$39.5 million is payable to CCI on completion and \$4 million is payable to an Escrow Agent to be paid by such Agent to CCI (without interest) on the first anniversary of completion. The other element of the consideration is the issue to CCI by ISC of 600,000 new ordinary shares of \$0.10 each to be allotted credited as fully paid.

Mr. K. E. Woodgriff is the President and Chief Executive Officer of Marquardt and is a stockholder in CCI. He has agreed that, upon the acquisition of Marquardt, he will sever his connection with CCI and he has entered into a five year service contract with Marquardt, to take effect on completion of the acquisition, to continue to serve as its President and Chief Executive Officer. Under this contract, he will receive a payment of \$600,000 before 31st December 1983. Mr. Woodgriff is currently the holder of 1,800 shares of common stock of CCI, representing approximately 3 per cent of the issued and outstanding share capital. CCI has agreed to purchase these shares in exchange for the transfer to Mr. Woodgriff of the 600,000 new ordinary shares of ISC to be allotted to CCI under the acquisition agreement. To the extent that the value of the 1,800 CCI shares may be less than the value of these new ordinary shares, Mr. Woodgriff will have received a benefit which will have been given to him in consideration of his assistance in the formation of the Enlarged Group.

The acquisition agreement is conditional (*inter alia*) upon the implementation of the Offer or Sale referred to herein. Completion of the acquisition is expected to take place on 15th August 1983. The agreement contains warranties and indemnities on the part of CCI as to the financial, trading and taxation position of Marquardt. In addition, CCI and its principal officers have covenanted not to compete with Marquardt for the five years following completion.

Further details of the agreement for the acquisition of Marquardt and the arrangements with Mr. Woodgriff are set out in paragraph 12 of Appendix 5.

## BENEFITS OF THE ACQUISITION

The Directors believe that the acquisition of Marquardt will have the following benefits—

1. The acquisition will substantially increase the scale of operations in the USA and will result in a strengthened technology base. Moreover, Marquardt's product range is complementary to that of the Existing Group.
2. The expansion of US operations should enhance ISC's reputation internationally.
3. Marquardt's experience in developing business within the USA will be of value while at the same time the Existing Group's international marketing expertise can be of assistance in developing sales outside the USA for Marquardt's products.
4. Marquardt has a sound balance sheet, a good record of recent profits growth and cash generation and a strong management team. It is proposed that the present management will continue after the acquisition.
5. In the longer term there are significant benefits to be derived from a combination of the Existing Group's predominantly electronics technology with the aerospace and defence manufacturing capabilities of Marquardt.

## PRO FORMA STATISTICS AT THE MINIMUM TENDER PRICE

The following pro forma figures illustrate the effect of the acquisition of Marquardt on the Existing Group. They are extracted from the unaudited pro forma statements set out in Appendix 3, which combine the results and net assets of the Existing Group for the year to 31st March 1983 with those of Marquardt for the year to 30th April 1983, as shown in each case by the respective Accountants' Reports. The number of shares used to calculate the pro forma combined earnings per share and combined net assets per share respectively is set out in Appendix 3.

	Minimum tender price
Earnings per share	125p
— Existing Group for the year ended 31st March 1983	\$0.090 (6.0p)
— pro forma combined	\$0.094 (6.2p)
Historic price earnings ratio	
— Existing Group	20.8 times
— pro forma combined	20.3 times
Net assets per share	
— Existing Group as at 31st March 1983	\$0.64 (42p)
— pro forma combined	\$0.85 (56p)

Forecast gross dividend yield on the basis of the forecast total dividends of \$0.02 (and related tax credit) per share for the year ending 31st March 1984

To the extent that the striking price is higher than the minimum tender price, the pro forma combined earnings per share will increase, as illustrated in Appendix 3.

For the purpose of calculating earnings and net assets per share and dividend yield, dollar amounts have been translated to their sterling equivalents at the rate of \$1.51 = £1.00.

The above figures should be read in conjunction with the pro forma statements in Appendix 3.

## THE OFFER FOR SALE

Of the 34,600,000 "A" ordinary shares now being offered for sale, 24,344,000 are new shares to be issued by ISC to raise, at the minimum tender price, £28.7 million, after expenses, to finance the purchase of Marquardt. If such shares are subscribed at above the minimum tender price, the additional proceeds of the Offer for Sale will be used for the general working capital purposes of the Enlarged Group.

The balance of 10,256,000 "A" ordinary shares is being sold by six shareholders of ISC. Mr. Goerin is disposing of 3 million of these shares and three other directors of ISC or its subsidiaries are disposing of a total of 1,466,000 shares. Mr. Goerin is selling shares in order to reduce borrowings which were assumed or incurred by him in connection with the reconstruction which led to the establishment of the present group structure in October 1982. After the Offer for Sale, he will continue to have a beneficial interest in 21,200,944 ordinary shares which will represent 15.5 per cent of all the shares in issue after the Offer for Sale. The three other directors are selling shares to meet personal tax liabilities, to repay borrowings or to settle other liabilities arising out of the same reconstruction. All the vendor shareholders, as well as the Directors of ISC who are not selling shares and Mr. Woodgriff, have undertaken not to sell any shares, or further shares, before 17th August 1984 without the consent of Robert Fleming.

If it becomes apparent that the conditions precedent to completion of the agreement for the acquisition of Marquardt cannot or will not be satisfied and that the acquisition will not therefore be completed on 15th August 1983, the Offer for Sale will be terminated and all application moneys will be returned to applicants without interest, by post at the risk of the persons entitled thereto. Moneys to be returned will be posted by not later than 15th August 1983.

## DIVIDENDS

The Directors of ISC expect, in the absence of unforeseen circumstances, to recommend total dividends of \$0.02 per share in respect of the year ending 31st March 1984. This is equivalent to \$0.04 per share prior to the scrip issue authorised on 6th August 1983. A dividend has been declared of \$0.0225 per share for the period ended 31st March 1983, payable to ordinary shareholders on the Register at the close of business on 13th July 1983. Had the share capital of ISC in existence at 31st March 1983 been in existence throughout the year ended on that date, the Directors would have recommended a dividend of \$0.0325 per share. All dividends are stated exclusive of the related tax credit.

It is expected that in future years interim and final dividends will be payable in January and August respectively. All dividends will be declared in dollars but will be paid in sterling unless shareholders elect to receive payment in dollars.

## CURRENT TRADING AND PROSPECTS

The results both of the Existing Group for the year to 31st March 1983 and of Marquardt for the year to 30th April 1983 exceed the corresponding figures for the previous accounting periods. The Existing Group's sales increased to \$107.5 million from \$76.5 million and pre-tax profits to \$15.1 million (from \$5.3 million) while Marquardt's sales increased to \$65.5 million (from \$50.5 million) and pre-tax profits to \$5.6 million (from \$3.4 million). Furthermore the Existing Group's order book, which includes contracts spanning several years and new orders obtained in Europe and the Far East, stood at the record level of \$160 million at 31st March 1983; Marquardt's order book at 30th April 1983, similarly at a record level, was \$101 million.

The Directors of ISC believe that the acquisition of Marquardt will result in an enlarged group with valuable growth prospects both within the USA and elsewhere in the world. The Directors of ISC continue to look forward to the future with confidence.

By order of the Board  
JAMES H. GUERIN  
Executive Chairman

## APPENDIX 1

### ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT ON ISC

The Directors,  
International Signal & Control Group PLC,  
17a Curzon Street,  
London W1V 7FE

and  
Robert Fleming & Co. Limited,  
8 Crosby Square,  
London EC3A 5AN

Gentlemen,

International Signal & Control Group PLC ("ISC") was incorporated in England and Wales on 7th September 1982. ISC Electronics Inc. ("Electronics") was incorporated in Delaware on 27th August 1982 and acquired the entire issued share capital of International Signal & Control Corp. ("Corp") and its investments in its subsidiaries including the 50.2 per cent holding of Corp in ISC London PLC ("ISCL"), formerly ESI London PLC, on 31st September 1982. On the same date, ISC acquired a majority of the share capital of Electronics by an issue of shares of ISC. Following the completion of the offer for sale, published on 18th October 1982, ISC acquired the remaining shares in ISCL and in Electronics. ISC thus controls the entire issued share capital of Corp, ISCL and the other corporations then owned by Electronics (collectively the "Group"). The Group's principal operating activities are the manufacture and sale of electronic equipment for the defence forces of certain countries of the world, with certain assets owned by Corp, together called the "Commercial Operations", were sold at not book value to Parent Enterprises, Inc. a company of which Mr. J. H. Goerin is the sole shareholder. The Commercial Operations were not involved in the mainstream business activities of Electronics or its subsidiaries. For the purposes of this report, ISC and its subsidiaries, excluding the Commercial Operations, are referred to as the "Existing Group".

We have examined the consolidated financial statements of ISC for the year ended 31st March 1983 and of Corp for the four years ended 31st March 1983 which include the results of ISCL since its incorporation on 14th August 1979. Our examination of these statements has been in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. We have made adjustments to the consolidated financial statements principally—

- (i) to eliminate the results of subsidiary companies and divisions, including the Commercial Operations, disposed of during the period under review; and
- (ii) to reflect the elimination of the minority interests in ISCL.

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of ISC for the years ended 31st March 1983, 1982, 1981, 1980 and 1979. Our examination of these statements has been in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. We have made adjustments to the consolidated financial statements of Corp for the years ended 31st March 1982, 1981 to that date the consolidated financial statements of Corp were audited by another firm. The auditors of ISCL for the period from its incorporation to 31st March 1981 and the year ended 31st March 1982 were a firm other than ourselves.

The historical cost financial information which follows has been prepared on the basis of the accounting policies of ISC set out below, which are in accordance with UK generally accepted accounting principles, and from the audited consolidated financial statements of ISC and Corp after making such adjustments as we consider appropriate. The financial information has been presented in US dollars as this represents the principal operating currency of the Existing Group. In our opinion this financial information gives a true and fair view of the state of affairs of ISC and the Existing Group at 31st March 1983 and of the profits and assets and liabilities of funds of the Existing Group for the five years ended on that date.

In our opinion the current cost accounts set out below have been properly prepared in accordance with Statement of Standard Accounting Practice No. 16 on the basis of the accounting policies and methods set out below.

No audited accounts have been made up for ISC or any of its subsidiaries in respect of any period subsequent to 31st March 1983.

### PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNTS OF THE EXISTING GROUP

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Sales	26,597	36,519	51,586	76,752	107,480
Cost of sales	(19,763)	(27,574)	(37,050)	(56,227)	(76,404)
Gross profit	6,834	8,944	14,536	20,525	31,076
Overheads	(3,688)	(4,300)	(4,859)	(6,319)	(12,428)
Other operating income	191	329	315	154	124
Operating profit	3,337	4,973	9,392	14,360	18,772
Interest receivable	100	135	119	159	267
Interest payable	(1,475)	(2,473)	(3,853)	(6,042)	(6,383)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	1,962	2,635	5,658	8,576	12,656
Taxation on ordinary activities	(4)	(327)	(1,379)	(2,317)	(3,556)
Profit on ordinary activities after taxation	1,958	2,308	4,279	6,259	9,100
Extraordinary items	—	—	—	—	755
Profit attributable to equity shareholders	1,958	2,308	4,279	6,259	9,855
Dividends	—	—	—	(221)	(1,257)
Profit retained	1,958	2,308	4,279	6,038	8,598
Earnings per share	—	—	—	4.3 cents	8.0 cents

### BALANCE SHEETS

The balance sheet of ISC and the consolidated balance sheet of the Existing Group at 31st March 1983 are as follows—

	ISC	The Existing Group
Fixed assets:		
Tangible	—	3,715
Intangible	—	625
Investments and other non-current	—	150
	—	3,891
Current assets:		
Stocks	—	2,105
Contract work in progress	—	14,834
Due from subsidiaries	26,230	22,528
Debtors	627	62,180
Deposits and prepayments with suppliers	14,985	30,187
Cash	—	16,545
	43,222	116,379
Creditors—amounts due within one year	(32,250)	(31,555)
Advance contract deposits	—	(24,000)
Net current assets	—	60,824
Total assets less current liabilities	—	\$4,811
Creditors—amounts due after more than one year	—	(4,513)
Deferred taxation	—	279
	—	71,565
Capital and reserves:		
Share capital	5,375	5,375
Share premium account	39,679	39,679
Non-distributable reserves	—	11,523
Profit and loss account	212	15,233
	45,266	71,810

### STATEMENTS OF SOURCE AND APPLICATION OF FUNDS OF THE EXISTING GROUP

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Source of funds:					
From operations:					
Extraordinary items before taxation	1,982	1,545	4,185	5,518	9,586
Depreciation	354	317	400	466	723
Amortisation of deferred charges	145	181	246	144	217
Funds derived from operations	2,481	2,043	4,831	6,128	10,526
Sales of shares, common stock and warrants and	—	—	10,577	3,973	47,686
Increases in long term borrowings	1,466	1,551	22,528	—	—
Net book value of tangible fixed asset disposals	263	138	211	84	—
Other	—	243	2	170	883
	4,210	4,132	28,157	9,204	68,145

## INTERNATIONAL SIGNAL & CONTROL GROUP PLC

Consolidated 31st March

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Application of funds:					
Decrease in long term borrowings	(1,119)	(1,200)	(639)	(1,062)	(19,225)
Purchase of tangible fixed assets	(29)	(1,178)	(155)	(38)	(1,479)
Expenditure on deferred charges	—	—	—	—	(4,316)
Payment of expenses of Offer for Sale	—	—	—	—	(5,684)
Purchase of warrants for company shares	—	—	—	—	(451)
Dividends paid	(68)	—	(733)	(431)	(1,716)
Taxation paid	(280)	(50)	(112)	(58)	(387)
Other	(2,094)	(2,488)	(2,279)	(2,127)	(31,331)
	(2,978)	(2,739)	(2,779)	(2,777)	(34,814)
Changes relating to discontinued operations	(1,683)	1,660	24,630	13,291	34,814
Movement in working capital	(382)	1,291	3,138	5,351	4,086
Stocks and contract work in progress	3,179	5,845	15,162	7,104	41,736
Debtors, deposits and prepayments	(3,280)	(1,171)	(1,369)	5,406	(29,560)
Trade creditors, accruals and advance contract deposits	(1,108)	6,706	16,508	18,291	75,874
Movement in net liquid funds	(148)	307	2,584	(2,590)	15,267
Cash	(427)	(6,832)	5,146	(4,139)	3,353
Overheads and short term loans	(585)	(5,045)	7,739	(5,620)	19,140
	(1,660)	1,660	24,630	13,291	34,814

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Summary of significant accounting policies  
Financial statement presentation  
The foregoing financial statements have been prepared in US dollars on the historical cost basis. All significant intra-company transactions and balances have been eliminated on consolidation.

2. Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

3. Profit recognition on contracts is determined by reference to each production programme. A programme consists of all related contracts for the manufacture or delivery of specific products or services. Where additional contracts are subsequently added to a programme, the programme total contract value is increased accordingly. Estimated costs to complete the required number of units to be delivered are recalculated to include the newly added units, and overall programme profits are estimated. The amount of estimated profits recognised at each accounting date is determined by reference to the proportion of the costs incurred, equivalent units completed or labour hours up to that date, compared to the total estimated programme costs, equivalent units or labour hours. This method of accounting for contracts has the effect of equating profit margins, including the impact of setting up and learning costs, over the whole period of the programme.

4. Estimated losses on programmes are provided in full as soon as they are identified. Sales are recorded as billings are made which is on a regular basis consistent with programme costs. Variations from contract specification and claims are recognised as additional sales when sufficient information is available to determine probable acceptance by the customer and the determination of a reasonable estimate of the additional sales.

5. Depreciation of fixed assets  
Depreciation is provided based on the following estimated useful lives of assets using the straight-line method—

	Plant, machinery and tooling	Transportation and office equipment	Leasehold improvements
Average estimated useful life	5 to 7 years	5 to 7 years	10 years

6. Leases  
Finance leases, that is those leases where rights approximating to ownership of the assets are vested in Existing Group companies, are recorded in the balance sheet as assets and depreciated over their estimated useful lives. Costs on operating leases are charged against profits as they accrue.

7. Deferred charges  
Deferred charges, which are included in the balance sheet with intangible fixed assets, consist principally of borrowing commitment fees, marketing rights and assembly set up costs. Borrowing commitment fees are amortised over the term of the related debt. Marketing rights are amortised on the straight-line basis over the shorter of five years or the life of the related marketing agreement. Assembly set up costs are amortised over the life of the related contracts.

8. Deferred tax  
Deferred taxation is provided in respect of all short term timing differences and of all other timing differences of material amount other than those which can be demonstrated with reasonable probability to continue in the future.

9. Research and development costs  
Research and development costs incurred for specific contracts are charged to contracts in progress. Other research and development costs are written off as incurred.

10. Foreign currency translation  
Assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than US dollars are translated into US dollars at exchange rates in effect at the balance sheet date. Profits and losses on trading transactions not entered into in US dollars are translated at average rates of exchange for the accounting period. The functional currency of each of the Existing Group companies is considered to be US dollars. Accordingly, all exchange differences are dealt with at arriving at operating profit.

11. Sales  
Sales comprises amounts billed (excluding advance contract deposits not represented by work performed) to three companies in respect of equipment shipped for international sales and progress billings for US military sales.

For the years ended 31st March, 1981, 31st March, 1982 and 31st March, 1983, certain customers under common control accounted respectively for 37 per cent, 37 per cent, and 42 per cent of sales. In each of the two previous years these customers did not account for more than 50 per cent of sales. At 31st March, 198











## APPOINTMENTS

## New chief at chemical association

British Chemical Engineering Contractors Association, Mr A E S Clifford, chief executive of Petrocarbon Developments, has been elected as chairman and Mr D Gorton, commercial director of Davy McKee (London), as deputy chairman.

Halcrow-JLG: Mr J P Bedford has been appointed managing director. Mr A R Hardy, the former managing director, remains on the board of Halcrow-JLG and takes up new duties as director, business development, for the Sir William Halcrow and Partners Group, at Shortlands, Hamersmith.

Robert Jenkins (Holdings): Mr John Oakley, formerly deputy chairman, has been appointed chairman. He replaces Mr A Jenkins, who will remain a non-executive director.

Harrisons & Crossfield: Mr C Gill becomes secretary. Collette Mr Nicol Holliday has been appointed as director of health care marketing. Datasolve: Mr Keith Harpham, previously general manager, commercial products, has become a director.

Tyzack and Partners: Miss Daphne Silvester has been appointed partner. Pressac Holdings: Mr Michael King has been appointed secretary of the company and its subsidiaries.

Officescape: Mr Guy Bins and Mr Robert Hall have joined the group's board of directors. British Sports and Allied Industries Federation: Mr Arnold Robinson, of A W Phillips and Mr David Gower, of Freewheel Leisure Products, have been elected chairmen of the export group and skating group respectively.

S. Simpson: Mr Johnny Mengers, managing director and deputy chairman, has been appointed chairman.

Banque Nationale de Paris: Mr Jacques Rambosson has become managing director on the retirement of Mr Michel Berger.

## INVESTORS' NOTEBOOK • USM REVIEW

## Warm welcome awaits Real Time

In less than seven years Real Time, Britain's biggest supplier of electronic point-of-sale systems, has built up a virtual monopoly among the big cash-and-carry wholesalers and is now turning its attention to the high street retailers.

As part of the build-up to its assault on some of the bigger supermarket chains, the group is planning to join the United Securities Market, where it is certain to be given the red carpet treatment.

RTC has already been given the seal of approval by brokers Simon & Coates, who will be placing around 25 per cent of the equity amounting to 1.75m shares at 148p a share. This value is the "citic group" at £103m and puts it on an historic p/e of 25.1.

The company was formed in 1971 by Mr Barney Carroll, chairman, who did his ground-work with IBM and traded as systems consultant in real time applications.

In the mid 1970s RTC decided to concentrate on point-of-sale systems for cash-and-carry stores, which until then had been a market dominated by the Japanese. Then in 1980 the group went into manufacturing with the acquisition of Rotec from Plessey, but inroads into the leisure market with Agna Caliente met with failure and this company is now being wound down.

Mr Carroll says estimates show there are 707,000 cash points in the UK and 13,000 of them are equipped with point-of-sale terminals. RTC controls just under 10 per cent of the total, amounting to 1,200 terminals. "The profits growth potential for RTC is explosive," he says.

In the past five years pretax profits of RTC have grown from £390,000 to £879,000 with a slight hiccup in 1980 when the group made a loss of £10,000 due to losses at Agna Caliente. Rotec has also made losses since its acquisition, but is now back in the black on a monthly basis.

RTC will be joining the USM on a sound financial footing, and in the last annual report and accounts boasted cash of £2.3m.

Although RTC has concentrated much of its efforts on the food retail trade, it is also willing to develop in other areas. At the moment the group is operating a pilot point-of-sale system in conjunction with G.P. for use on garage forecourts. BP and Tesco have already bought the system and are evaluating it to test its suitability. Simon & Coates estimate that if trials are successful it could open up another sizeable market to RTC.

Dealing as yet to start next Monday, and judging by Simon & Coates' previous track record in the USM, the shares are almost certain to open at a premium.

Another of Simon & Coates' USM introductions, Polytex Marine, started trading last week and almost doubled in price overnight. Shares in the marine navigation equipment manufacturer were placed at 111p and at the stage hit 231p. They ended the week at 217p.

Other successful debuts include Aaronite, the fire protection group with interests in the North Sea. These shares were placed at 115p and touched 141p before closing on Friday at 138p.

Thermal Scientific, the thermal analysis group and maker of furnaces for laboratories, also opened at a premium. The 1.3m shares (32.9 per cent of the equity) were placed by brokers Stock Beech at 83p a share and after touching 89p ended the week at 88p.

Mr Max Lewinson, chairman of Southwest Resources, continues to keep things on the boil for his shareholders. On Friday the group announced it had secured a six-year prospecting licence, with an option for a mining licence, if required, of the 1,000-acre Cornwall from the Duchy of Cornwall.

The area is next to the group's Redmoor Mine licence covering 5,700 acres being developed as a tin and tungsten prospect. At present all the group's profits arrive from its oil and gas interests on both sides of the Atlantic.

Recently Southwest Resources announced a share scrip and a consolidation of four 10p shares into one 40p share to help their marketability in New York, where they are quoted on the over-the-counter market. Mr Lewinson is now rumoured to be looking at the Far East where the group already has substantial interests.

The shares ended the week 6p higher at 74 in their new form. Brokers Panmure Gordon have recently published a circular on the company recommending the shares as a buy. They estimate that the share price does not accurately represent the large tin and ore reserves in Cornwall or the oil and gas potential in the United States, Thailand and the North Sea.

Although the shares must be regarded as speculative, Panmure Gordon regards the risks as limited and the potential rewards "highly significant". For the current year they are looking for pretax profits of £1.5m against £1m last time.

Michael Clark

## Unlisted Securities

Capitalisation	Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield
£100,000	A & G Securities	1.25	0.05	0.05	4.0
£100,000	Admiral Leisure	1.25	0.05	0.05	4.0
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## Eurobonds prices (yields and premiums)

Country	Face Value	Price	Yield	Premium
France	100,000	100.00	10.00	0.00
Germany	100,000	100.00	10.00	0.00
Italy	100,000	100.00	10.00	0.00
Spain	100,000	100.00	10.00	0.00
UK	100,000	100.00	10.00	0.00
Netherlands	100,000	100.00	10.00	0.00
Belgium	100,000	100.00	10.00	0.00
Sweden	100,000	100.00	10.00	0.00
Denmark	100,000	100.00	10.00	0.00
Portugal	100,000	100.00	10.00	0.00
Greece	100,000	100.00	10.00	0.00
Japan	100,000	100.00	10.00	0.00
South Africa	100,000	100.00	10.00	0.00
Canada	100,000	100.00	10.00	0.00
USA	100,000	100.00	10.00	0.00

## Offshore and International Funds

Fund	Assets	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield
World Fund	100,000	100.00	0.05	0.05	5.0
Global Fund	100,000	100.00	0.05	0.05	5.0
Emerging Markets	100,000	100.00	0.05	0.05	5.0
Developing Countries	100,000	100.00	0.05	0.05	5.0
Asia Pacific	100,000	100.00	0.05	0.05	5.0
Latin America	100,000	100.00	0.05	0.05	5.0
Middle East	100,000	100.00	0.05	0.05	5.0
Europe	100,000	100.00	0.05	0.05	5.0
USA	100,000	100.00	0.05	0.05	5.0
Japan	100,000	100.00	0.05	0.05	5.0
South Africa	100,000	100.00	0.05	0.05	5.0
Canada	100,000	100.00	0.05	0.05	5.0
USA	100,000	100.00	0.05	0.05	5.0

## International Signal &amp; Control Group PLC

- (vii) An Agreement dated 21st September, 1983 made between Corp (1), Parent Enterprises, Inc. (a company controlled by J. H. Gorton), (2) and J. H. Gorton (3) relating to the sale of the share capital of certain subsidiaries of Electronics and Telecommunications International (ETI) to the shareholders of the Existing Group for a cash consideration of \$8.5 million and the reimbursement of advances amounting to a further \$0.4 million.
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CRICKET: RANDALL, MARKS AND DILLEY OUT; GATTING, FOSTER AND SMITH IN

# England choose Smith for Test 12 after Smith chooses England

By John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent

In the best of all ways - that is, by scoring more runs than anyone else - Christopher Smith, of Hampshire, has forced his way into the England 12 for the third Test match against New Zealand, starting at Lord's on Thursday. Neil Foster and Mike Gatting, who were not in England's losing side at Headingley, are also included. Marks, Dilley and Randall are not.

It looks as if a batsman will have to be left out, presumably either Smith or Fowler. A less likely option would be to stand Gatting down and bat Tavart at number three. The position of first wicket down, though, is best filled by someone who more easily moves up a gear than Tavart.

Although like Allan Lamb, a first-generation South African, Smith qualified for England by virtue of his English parentage and the fact that he has been resident here, albeit intermittently, for the last four years. When they first made the game their livelihood, Lamb and Smith made it quite clear that they wanted to play Test cricket.

Realizing that there was only the slenderest of chances of their being able to do that for South Africa, they decided to throw in their lot with England. Had van der Bijl, Kirsten, McLean and Rice done the same thing, too, might now be in the England side. Is there, I

wonder, a good reason why English naturalization should not be the simple basic requirement for wearing an England cap?

With the regulations as they are, Smith well deserves his chance. For Natal last winter he averaged 25. For Hampshire this summer he is averaging 62.37. He is looking solid, determined and acquisitive. He will do no flashing about it, as I imagine he will be. Fowler is the one to be left out, he can consider himself unlucky, having averaged 36 in his five Test matches and made his first 100 for England barely three weeks ago. What he knows, though, is that he must sort himself out outside the off stump.

Smith has a younger brother, Robin, who also wants to play for England. Christopher is 24 and Robin 19. It is two years since I first heard Robin being

## England 12

Age	Tests
R G Willis (War cpt)	26
D G Gower (Leics)	26
I T Botham (Som'ct)	27
N G Cowans (Middx)	22
P H Edmunds (Middx)	32
N A Foster (Essex)	21
G Fowler (Lancs)	26
M W Gatting (Middx)	26
A J Lamb (Norths)	29
C J Smith (Hampsh)	24
C J Tavart (Kent)	28
R W Taylor (Derby)	42

compared favourably with Barry Richards. It was over lunch with John Arlott in the Police Club at Southampton, his old beat when he was in the Hampshire Constabulary, and Peter Sainsbury, who was singing the praises of the younger Smith. One day, of course, this may all mean trouble, should the politicians feel so inclined. There is no knowing, for example, what Guyana might say to an England side containing three South Africans.

Christopher Smith will be the first cricketer from Natal to play for England. The two Greigs, Tony and Ian, were both born in the eastern Cape. Lamb, who did national service with the South African Air Force, and Basil d'Oliveira, both come from Cape Town.

Gatting's recall will delight many, including the great majority of first-class cricketers, and yet infuriate Randall's many supporters. At Headingley, Randall was out in each innings to balls that lifted awkwardly. Had he been in form he might have coped with them, but he has not been in the runs. In 10 of his last 18 Test innings he has failed to reach 20.

Even so, he sustained England's first innings in the first Test and in Australia last winter he headed the batting averages. He is still a marvellous fielder and the crowds love him.

"Arkie, if everyone was like you there'd be no wars, but there wouldn't half be chaos," Randall is 32 and young enough to get back if he scores the runs.

Gatting is six years younger - an aggressive batsman, outstanding in the field and a bit of a bowler. Over the two-and-a-half-year period of this season and the last two he has been much the most successful English-born batsman with 4,106 runs at an average of 59.4.

Although Gatting has yet to do himself justice for England, there are extenuating circumstances for that. He played his first two Test matches before he had so much as made a first-class 100, while in India in 1981-82 he had to sit for days on end watching Tavart and Boycott laying the foundation of a draw, before going in himself with orders to get a move on. In his one full series, against Australia in 1981, Gatting made four 50s. The selectors thought, no doubt, that as a young Englishman he must be given another chance.

Jesty had missed out again, which is hard lines, and though given to two Williamses - Richard, who bowls off breaks, and Neil, a St Vincentian, who bowls quite fast for Middlesex, Foster, who beat Neil Williams to it and seems sure to win his first cap, is an exciting prospect.



Smith: included by overwhelming force of runs

## Not even Smith can trouble N Zealand

By Richard Streeton

BOURNEMOUTH: New Zealand need 60 runs to beat Hampshire.

Hampshire disappointed a good crowd at Dean Park yesterday with irrelevant batting in their second innings against the New Zealand touring team. By the end of the New Zealanders' first innings, Hampshire's batsmen were in the blink of their third wicket in six three-day matches against the tourists. Hampshire's shortcomings on a lightly worn pitch were unexpected, considering their recent good form in the county championship and NatWest Trophy and on a day when Chris Smith's inclusion in the England twelve became known.

Smith himself was the centre of attention throughout, as the crowd and media. But when Hampshire batted he looked utterly out of touch during a stay of 75 minutes before he was fourth out, edging a catch to the wicketkeeper as he aimed to drive. Terry, his opening partner, had gone the same way in the third over. Nicholson hooked his first ball for six before giving mid-wicket a catch.

Robin Smith edged a catch to the third slip, Franklin, who carried over for the first slip, Branswell, to run behind him and hold. Jesty had to retire for treatment after being struck on the right thumb by Sheddin but returned to play soundly. Before he was played attempting a forcing stroke on the back foot, Cowley and Pocock resisted for a time but the wickets continued to fall. Tremlett and Stevenson added 10 runs before being out after only two hours fifty five minutes.

The New Zealanders, who resumed at 11.18 for four in reply to Hampshire's 149, finished with a first innings lead of 93 on a pitch that continued to give some help to seam bowlers. Nicholson, not for the

first time this season, obtained some unexpected and profitable outwitting for Hampshire. Though they had to take the new ball before the innings ended, the county's slip fieldmen served them well.

Martin Crowe and Gray, the overnight pair, added 76 together. Crowe, choosing the right ball to drive, hit nine fours before he was out trying to sweep. He has had a good tour but if New Zealand are wondering if they can add stability to their batting for the Lord's Test, it was Gray's performance which was more significant.

Hampshire First Innings: 149 (M G Smith 84)

Runs	Wickets
M G Smith 84	1
T J Botham 51	2
N G Cowans 22	3
P H Edmunds 32	4
N A Foster 21	5
G Fowler 26	6
M W Gatting 26	7
A J Lamb 29	8
C J Smith 24	9
C J Tavart 28	10
R W Taylor 42	11

Extras (14, 10, 6, 0) 30

Total 149

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-38, 2-41, 3-41, 4-46, 5-51, 6-57, 7-61, 8-61, 9-61, 10-61, 11-61.

NEW ZEALANDERS First Innings

Runs	Wickets
T J Botham 51	1
N G Cowans 22	2
P H Edmunds 32	3
N A Foster 21	4
G Fowler 26	5
M W Gatting 26	6
A J Lamb 29	7
C J Smith 24	8
C J Tavart 28	9
R W Taylor 42	10

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## Northants routed by Garner

JOEL Garner, the West Indian fast bowler, took four for 22 to lead Somerset to an overwhelming 10-wicket victory at Weston-super-Mare with seven overs to spare.

Garner's devastating burst was decisive after Northamptonshire had been put in. In the course of 11 deliveries in his first three overs, he dismissed Wayne Larkins, Allan Lamb and Kevin Smith for 30s. From 19 for three they never recovered. Canterbury kept crushed Worcestershire by 108 runs to sustain their challenge for the title. Put into bat at Canterbury they reached 238 for eight thanks to a career best in the competition of 95 by Chris Cowdrey.

He batted 69 minutes, received 74 balls and hit 11 fours to rescue Northants from 50th place. Worcestershire collapsed to 59 for five as Elaine Baptiste took three for two in five balls.

Leicestershire: A changeless century from Leicestershire's Nigel Briers proved too much for neighbours Nottinghamshire, who went down by 26 runs at Grace Road.

Briers' unbeaten 101, made in only 96 minutes with two sizes and seven fours, helped Leicestershire to 240 for three.

THE OVAL: Dennis Amis scored a commanding 60 to guide Warwickshire to a five-wicket victory against Surrey. Apart from a difficult stumping, chances for reserve wicket keeper Joe Lawart when he was 43, Amis was never in difficulty until he was caught on the square leg boundary.

Surrey threatened more than they delivered in being dismissed for 157 and Amis made the target look a simple while sharing stands of 44 with Alvin Kalichman and 43 with the stylish Robin Dyer.

CHELTENHAM: Gloucestershire beat Glamorgan by five wickets in a match which developed into a personal duel between two Pakistan batting stars.

Javed Miandad, hit a mastery 81 as Glamorgan scored 187 for seven. For Gloucestershire Zaheer Abbas struck back with 80 before he was caught inside the mid-wicket boundary by Miandad.

John Player League

Wickets	Runs	Wickets	Runs
Yorkshire	11	Worcestershire	11
Somerset	11	Warwickshire	11
Leicestershire	11	Nottinghamshire	11
Gloucestershire	11	Derbyshire	11
Nottinghamshire	11	Warwickshire	11
Warwickshire	11	Nottinghamshire	11
Nottinghamshire	11	Warwickshire	11
Warwickshire	11	Nottinghamshire	11
Nottinghamshire	11	Warwickshire	11
Warwickshire	11	Nottinghamshire	11

(1982 positions in brackets)

MINOR COUNTS

STOW: Gloucestershire beat Warwickshire by 5 wickets.

Warwickshire: 226 for 9 (A J Lamb 101, S J Lloyd 51, P H Edmunds 32, N A Foster 21, G Fowler 26, M W Gatting 26, A J Lamb 29, C J Smith 24, C J Tavart 28, R W Taylor 42).

Gloucestershire: 187 for 7 (Javed Miandad 81, Zaheer Abbas 80, S J Lloyd 51, P H Edmunds 32, N A Foster 21, G Fowler 26, M W Gatting 26, A J Lamb 29, C J Smith 24, C J Tavart 28, R W Taylor 42).

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An International Property Investment Company with luxury offices near Chancery Lane underground and Holborn Viaduct BR station requires a capable Secretary to form part of the Marketing team leading with clients and agents.

You should be educated to 'O' level standard and have a minimum of 100/100 WPM. Word Processing could be useful but not essential. Fringe benefits include twice yearly salary reviews, 24 days annual holiday, BUPA, L.V.A., season ticket loan and non-contributory pension.

Please send C.V. to: **Marion Tucker, 22/24 City Place, London, EC1N 6TQ** or ring 242-5885 for an application form.

## SECRETARY

SW7 £2800 + good fringe benefits

Friendly, successful export services office needs experienced Secretary to work mainly for general manager and with good sales, shorthand, active mind & systematic approach. Confidentiality office systems. Spanish/French/German an advantage. Age 25/40. Phone Elizabeth Thorne on 01-581 5038

## SENIOR SECRETARY

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We are looking for an experienced Director level Secretary to provide full secretarial support to a charming Director of banking in the City. Your busy day will include frequent contact with clients and the responsibility for running the office with a team of 10 secretaries. Hours 9.30-5.30. Comfortable offices close to Aldgate. Excellent salary and benefits are offered (100/100 WPM typing) together with a calm and professional approach to your work. Age 35-45.

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## Crone Corkill Recruitment Consultants

## CHELSEA Advertising Agency

Sac/P.A. required for Chairman and Director. Must have organisational flair and be positively motivated. Please ring Sarah on 01-584 4211.

## TEMPORARY SECRETARY !!

Yes, that's right, we are looking for someone with first class secretarial skills to join us for two months from August 1983. We are a small but very busy company based in the Strand but we will be moving later this year to larger premises. There is a strong possibility of you staying on permanently if all goes well.

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Further information from The Joint Recruiters Maurice Whitall and Ipe Jacob, Fairfax House, Fehrdow Place, London WC1V 6DW. Telephone: 01-405 8422. Telex: 28984.

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Ring Sally Owen on 228 8527 4 lines, London SW1.

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## MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS

A small very professional team located in St James requires a bright secretary for one of their Directors.

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Recruitment Consultants No Fee/Salary 629 9686

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£22,000

2 person office requires Senior Secretary. Previous experience, travel arrangements, telephone, reception, sales, audio, simple bookkeeping, typing and 5/10/100 WPM. £22,000 neg. Usual benefits. No mortgage.

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Our client, a major name in the world of fashion, seeks a secretary/administrator to assist a Director who is also the firm's main contact with the media. The ideal candidate will be able to cope with a wide variety of clients from the international press to the more domestic fields open in the West End. For a confidential interview, please call Rosemary Turner on the City on 377 8800 or Caroline Walker on the West End on 438 7001.

## Elizabeth Hunt Recruitment Consultants

18 Grosvenor Street London W1 Telephone 01-499 8070

## ST JAMES'S SECRETARY

To work for Chief Executive of a successful company of property developers. Someone with a happy disposition who enjoys using their secretarial skills and is self-motivated. Working in lively surroundings. Age 25-45. £7,500-£8,000 plus bonus S.A.E.

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Would you like to join a small enthusiastic team in Kensington who are leading organisers of international conferences? If so and you are a skilled secretary, numerate, word processor oriented as well as a born organiser, and a self-starter, write at once with your C.V. to Box 1829 H. The Times.

## INTERVIEWER

Experienced person who can speak in Advertising/PR/TV jobs. Secretarial and excellent. Interviewing skills. Must be able to work on own and take initiative. Opportunity for growth and responsibility. Please call Alan for complete details.

**499 0017**

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PA Secretary required for Senior Partner of International co. Please see approach and areas of interest are essential. Some with computer skills. Ring Annette on 734 7825.

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# Keep up your education

Education need not stop with employment. Mature students may need great persistence to overcome social and economic hurdles. But a job in industry, even with a medium or small employer, does not slam the door to obtaining higher academic qualifications.

Mr Frank Nickols, aged 32, an engineer who starts a three-year PhD course at Southampton University this autumn has proved that it is possible to combine academic and practical disciplines. Mr Nickols is at present not only involved in designing and building advanced robots but also in marketing them.

He believes that a PhD in image processing will help do his job better, and also that the title "doctor" is important in giving him, and the products he designs, "an edge". Accordingly, he has persuaded his employers, A M F Legg, a medium-sized company manufacturing automated equipment for the tobacco industry, to sponsor him through his PhD.

Evidence of past practical achievements was a strong factor in influencing A M F Legg's decision. Although the company is deeply committed to training apprentices, it cannot afford to employ pure scientists. This policy suits Mr Nickols, who has always had a passionate interest in making machines and systems work, as well as in designing them.

In fact, a strong-minded reluctance to specialize in theory to the exclusion of practice, or in electronics to the exclusion of mechanics in engineering, had been continuing through Mr Nickols's career. It also led him into

## Educational, Careers and Re-training

It takes expert knowledge to judge which of several hundred schools offer the best opportunities for your child. Our counselling is free and objective. It covers every aspect of education, from preparatory to finishing schools, from finance to psychology. Do come and see us. With such a wealth of information available, we prefer to counsel parents on a personal basis. Our offices are just six minutes from Marble Arch.

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One and two year courses in London, commencing September. For career opportunities in hotels, tourism, public and private enterprise. Write or telephone for further information. 100 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 0LP. Tel: 01-492 1044.

## Kingdom of Saudi Arabia Ministry of Higher Education

**UMM AL-QURA UNIVERSITY**

UMM AL-QURA UNIVERSITY MASTER PLAN ABIDYAH, MAKKAH AL-MUKARRAMAH

Request for prequalifications of planning, architectural design and engineering local and international firms, for the international competition, aiming at the development of a comprehensive master plan, the architectural, the structural, the mechanical, the electrical and the civil engineering, environmental control, and landscaping design, including tender documents, and the site supervision for the Umm Al-Qura University: men and women's campuses.

ABIDYAH, MAKKAH AL-MUKARRAMAH, KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA.

**PREQUALIFICATIONS SUBMISSIONS:**

A. REQUIREMENTS:

Prequalifications shall include but not be limited to:

A.01. The organizational structure of the firm (in case of group participation and/or consortium, locally and/or internationally must be indicated).

A.02. Registration to perform consulting services in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

A.03. The firm and its activities, carried out in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and its ability to give laws and by-laws in force in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

A.04. Each and every communication, correspondence, and document shall be in Arabic and in English.

A.05. Manpower (and part-time) of the firm.

A.06. In case of group participation and/or consortium, the application for giving this competition shall be duly signed by all partners and must indicate the Group Leader, who will represent the group and/or consortium - will be appointed as project director.

A.07. Names and positions (including telephone) of each and every partner responsible staff member of the firm.

A.08. Volume of work (in square meters and Saudi Riyals) in past ten years (local and international).

A.09. Financial status of the firm (last five years).

A.10. Financial statements (local and international).

A.11. The application for entering this competition must include documentation on company's performance, in the form of the last three years' audited accounts.

A.12. In case of foreign consulting firms, a certified identification of the Group Leader must be submitted.

A.13. Samples of work performed by the firm (local and international) in the past five years.

B. APPLICATION FORMS:

Applications for entering this competition must be certified authentically and submitted in duplicate of form UN-44 (210 x 297mm) under UN-43 (297 x 420mm) format, addressed to:

Minister of Education, The Ministry of Education, Umm Al-Qura University, P.O. Box 715, Abidyah, Makkah Al-Mukarramah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

C. DEADLINE OF SUBMISSIONS:

C.1. Applications for articles (prequalifications) are requested starting from Tuesday 08/11/1402 H. (08/11/1983) 09.00 hours till Friday 09/11/1402 H. (09/11/1983) 14.00 hours Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

C.2. Applications submitted, other than prequalifications by special delivery, the deadline is Friday 09/11/1402 H. (09/11/1983) 14.00 hours.

C.3. Master Plan Development. Umm Al-Qura University will be glad to accept any enquiry concerning this subject matter.

C.4. Master Plan Development. Umm Al-Qura University will acknowledge the receipt of all submitted applications.

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# University of London

**Professor of Information Technology and Head of Department of Applied Computer Studies and Information Technology**

A new Chair of Information Technology is to be established from October 1983 with funds provided for a joint academic initiative in Computer Studies developed originally by the University of London and the City of London. The Chair will be held by a Professor of Information Technology who will be responsible for the development of the Chair and for the supervision of the research and teaching in the Department of Applied Computer Studies and Information Technology.

The Professor will be a member of a new Department of Applied Computer Studies and Information Technology and will be expected to assume a leading role in the development of the Department and in the supervision of the research and teaching in the Department of Applied Computer Studies and Information Technology.

Applicants should have appropriate research experience and proven capability for leadership in research in some area of information technology. They will be expected to have a strong background in computer science and to have a good knowledge of the Department of Applied Computer Studies and Information Technology.

Applicants should send their curriculum vitae, including a list of references, to the Department of Applied Computer Studies and Information Technology, University of London, Gower Street, London, WC1E 6BT. The closing date for applications is 25 September 1983.

# UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL

DEPARTMENT OF METALLURGY AND MATERIALS SCIENCE

## Research Assistant Post

sponsored jointly by the Polymer Engineering Directorate of S.E.R.C. and an industrial member of the consortium. The project is concerned with the investigation of the mechanism of degradation of glass fibre reinforced thermoplastic polymers. The project will involve the use of a range of techniques including microscopy, spectroscopy, and mechanical testing. The successful candidate will be expected to have a strong background in polymer science and to have a good knowledge of the Department of Metallurgy and Materials Science.

Applicants should send their curriculum vitae, including a list of references, to the Department of Metallurgy and Materials Science, University of Liverpool, Leahurst, Neston, Merseyside, L69 7GQ. The closing date for applications is 25 September 1983.

# University of Swansea

**Research Assistant**

Applications are invited for the position of Research Assistant in the Department of Applied Biology. The successful candidate will be expected to have a strong background in applied biology and to have a good knowledge of the Department of Applied Biology.

Applicants should send their curriculum vitae, including a list of references, to the Department of Applied Biology, University of Swansea, Singleton Park, Swansea, SA2 8PP. The closing date for applications is 25 September 1983.

# University of London

**LECTURER IN LAW**

Applications are invited for two posts of Lecturer in Law, to be made from 1 October 1983. Salary will reflect qualifications and experience. USS.

Applicants should have a good honours degree in law and preferably be professionally qualified as a barrister or solicitor.

Closing date 21st August 1983.

Further particulars from the Registrar, The University of London, Gower Street, London, WC1E 6BT. Telephone (020) 81 4080.

# University of Cambridge

**DEPARTMENT OF APPLIED BIOLOGY**

## SOIL SCIENCE FOR BIOLOGISTS

Applications are invited for the position of Lecturer in Soil Science for Biologists. The successful candidate will be expected to have a strong background in soil science and to have a good knowledge of the Department of Applied Biology.

Applicants should send their curriculum vitae, including a list of references, to the Department of Applied Biology, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, CB2 3RQ. The closing date for applications is 25 September 1983.

# University of Leicester

**RESEARCH SCHOLARSHIP IN EUROPEAN HISTORY**

Application is invited for a research scholarship in European History. The successful candidate will be expected to have a strong background in European history and to have a good knowledge of the Department of European History.

Applicants should send their curriculum vitae, including a list of references, to the Department of European History, University of Leicester, Leicester, LE1 7RH. The closing date for applications is 25 September 1983.

# THE CITY UNIVERSITY

**Department of Optometry and Vision Science**

## LECTURERSHIP

Applications are invited for the position of Lecturer in Optometry. The successful candidate will be expected to have a strong background in optometry and to have a good knowledge of the Department of Optometry and Vision Science.

Applicants should send their curriculum vitae, including a list of references, to the Department of Optometry and Vision Science, City University, London, EC1Y 8HS. The closing date for applications is 25 September 1983.

# University College London

**DEVELOPMENT PLANNING UNIT**

Three Traffic Engineers and one Highway Surveyor needed as soon as possible to join existing team of nine other full-time experts in the establishment of a two year research programme in Transportation Planning in the Department of Development Planning in the Faculty of Engineering and Technology.

Applicants should send their curriculum vitae, including a list of references, to the Department of Development Planning, University College London, Gower Street, London, WC1E 6BT. The closing date for applications is 25 September 1983.

# University of Warwick

**LECTURERSHIP IN BIOTECHNOLOGY (VIROLOGY)**

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in the Department of Biological Sciences. The successful candidate will be expected to have a strong background in virology and to have a good knowledge of the Department of Biological Sciences.

Applicants should send their curriculum vitae, including a list of references, to the Department of Biological Sciences, University of Warwick, Coventry, CV4 7AL. The closing date for applications is 25 September 1983.

# University of Leicester

**RESEARCH STUDENTSHIP IN CHEMISTRY**

A Chemistry, Physics or Biochemistry graduate is required for a RESEARCH CASE Award to work with Professor M. C. R. Symcox in the Department of Chemistry. The successful candidate will be expected to have a strong background in chemistry and to have a good knowledge of the Department of Chemistry.

Applicants should send their curriculum vitae, including a list of references, to the Department of Chemistry, University of Leicester, Leicester, LE1 7RH. The closing date for applications is 25 September 1983.

# THE TIMES

**Legal Appointments are featured every TUESDAY**

01-278 9161/5







## Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

## BBC 1

6.00 **Cee-fax** AM. News headlines, weather, traffic and sports details. Also available to viewers with television sets without the teletext facility.

6.30 **Breakfast Time**. Introduced by Frank Bough and Sue Cook. News from Debbie Rix at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hour; regional news, traffic and weather at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; keep fit and family finance between 8.45 and 9.00; tonight's television preview between 7.15 and 7.30; review of the papers at 7.30 and 8.30; horoscopes between 8.30 and 8.45; and food and cooking hints between 8.45 and 9.00. The guest is composer Henry Mancini.

9.00 **Hey Look**... That's Mel Chris Harris at the annual meeting of the Bournemouth Cycle Speedway Club; watches trampoline and meets children from St Thomas' School for the Deaf; Basingstoke 9.25 Jackanory. Rula Lleska reads The Windy Hussar, a Polish folk tale (p. 9.40) The Wombles (p. 9.45) Why Don't You? Ideas from Belfast for young people with time on their hands (p. 10.00) Close-down.

1.00 **News After Noon** with Richard Whitmore and Vivien Greger. The weather details come from Michael Fish 1.27 Regional news (London and SE only). Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles 1.30 Check-a-Block. A See-Saw programme for the very young (p. 1.45) Cartoon: Barney Bear in The Prospecting Bear 1.55 Cusden on Avon. Richard Owen travels from Pwsey to Amersbury.

2.25 **The First World Athletic Championships** from Helsinki, introduced by Desmond Lynam. Coverage of three finals - the Men's triple jump (at 4.00), the Women's 100 metres (5.00) and the Men's 100 metres (6.00) plus the heats in other competitions (continued on this channel at 6.50 with highlights of the day's events following the 9.00 news).

6.10 **News** with Moira Stuart 6.30 South East at 6.30.

6.50 **The First World Athletic Championships** from Helsinki. Introduced by Desmond Lynam.

7.20 **Matt Houston: A Novel Way to Die**. A renowned author is murdered at a crime-writers convention. The millionaire detective discovers she had many enemies, several of whom were staying at the same hotel the night she died.

8.10 **Panorama: The Open Scandal**. A repeat showing of Tom Mangold's investigations into the drug that was falsely claimed to be a cure for arthritis. His investigations reveal that details of the adverse side effects that emerged from using the drug were suppressed by the manufacturers (p. 9).

9.00 **News** with John Humphrys followed by **The First World Athletic Championships**. Highlights of the day's three finals.

9.40 **Film: The Ballad of Cable Hogue** (1970) starring Jason Robards and Stella Stevens. Comedy western about a prospector who is left to die in the desert by his crooked partner. In his struggle to survive he discovers a water hole which he develops and makes himself a rich man - but with revenge still in his soul. Directed by Sam Peckinpah.

11.40 **News** headlines and weather.

## TV-am

6.25 **Good Morning Britain** presented by Anne Diamond and Martin Wainwright. News from Lydia Berry at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30; report at 8.45 and 7.45; highlights of Diana Dore's diet at 7.10; pop video at 7.55; star romance at 8.05; exercises with Mad Lizzie 8.50; and from 9.00 Roland Rat in Edinburgh.

## ITV/LONDON

9.25 **Themes** news headlines followed by **Sesame Street** in which the Muppets appear learning without seeming to. 10.25 **Friends of My Friends**. A day in the life of two Pakistani children from the Hindu Kush region. 10.30 **Little House on the Prairie**. Part two of *There's No Place Home* (p. 9).

12.00 **We'll Tell You a Story**. Christopher Lillicrap with a story, a song and a rhyme for the very young (p. 12.30) The Questions. The advantages of bugs investigated by Brian Trueman.

1.00 **News** with Carol Barnes. 1.20 **Themes** news from Robin Hudson. 1.30 **The Catcher**. Western pioneer saga starring Rosemary Harris and Ben Murphy.

2.30 **The World Athletics Championships** from the Olympic Stadium, Helsinki, introduced by Dickie Davies. Coverage of the semi-final heats in the 400 metres hurdles and the start of the women's seven event. Highlight in which Britain's Judy Livermore is competing.

4.00 **We'll Tell You a Story** (p. 4.15) Cartoon: Victor and Maria in The Lift. 4.20 **A Musical World**. Children from Leek High School, Staffordshire, perform a musical exploration of the Staffordshire Moorlands.

4.50 **The World Athletics Championships**. Coverage of the triple jump final and the finals of the men's and women's 100 metres (5.00) and the Men's 100 metres (6.00) plus the heats in other competitions (continued on this channel at 6.50 with highlights of the day's events following the 9.00 news).

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11.40 **News** headlines and weather.



Xie Fang and Cao Yind in Two Stage Sisters; Channel 4, 10.30pm

## BBC 2

8.05 **Open University: Coal Power** 8.30 **Against the Odds**. Interview: 8.55 **Complex Numbers**. 7.45 **British Empire**. Close-down at 8.10.

10.30 **Play School**. For the under fives, presented by Sarah Long and Don Spencer. The story is Mrs Topplebottom's New Hat, by Phyllis Pearce. Close-down at 10.55.

4.15 **Play School**. See above.

4.40 **Cartoon: Scooby and Scrappy Dog in The Sorcerer's Menace** (p. 9).

5.00 **The Red Hand Gang**. Part four and the gang frighten the kidnappers by pretending to be ghosts (p. 9).

5.35 **Topper: Vintage (Fifties)**. American comedy series about a pair of ghosts who return to haunt their earthly home in the company of a diplomat's dog.

6.00 **The Englishman and the Horse**. A documentary that illustrates the affection that families have for their four-legged friends (p. 9).

6.55 **Six Fifty-five**. Guests Omar Sharif and Patricia Onda explain why they like to spend their summers in Sussex. Both are appearing in the Chichester Festival, with the added bonus for Mr Sharif of having Goodwood racecourse on the doorstep.

7.30 **News** headlines with subtitles.

7.35 **A Moment to Talk**. The fifth in the series that eavesdrops on conversations between agricultural workers from farms around Northleach, Gloucestershire.

7.50 **Q.E.D. - Old Wives' Tales**. With Professor Noel Dilly as he scours the Cotswolds listening to tales grandmothers used to tell (p. 9) (see Choice).

8.20 **The Paul Daniels Magic Show**. His guests are illusionist, Hans Jönner and comic magician, Johnny Paul (p. 9).

9.00 **Call My Bluff**. John Goddard and Russell Harty select a word. Arthur Marshall while Frank Muir has the assistance of Sus Arnold and Nigel Hawthorne.

9.30 **One Man and his Dog**. The Irish features Arthur Mavin, Norma Kinrade and Dennis Birchall (p. 9).

10.10 **Motives**. Dr Anthony Clark in conversation with Paula Clark.

10.50 **Newsnight**. The latest world and domestic news plus an extended look at one of the main stories of the day.

11.40 **Open University: Halogens and Noble Gases** 12.05 **Colour Television** (p. 12.30) **Maths Methods - Line Integrals**. Ends at approximately 1.00.

## CHANNEL 4

5.30 **Making the Most Of...** Theresa Birch with the second of her series of programmes on pastimes that cost little or no money. Ashley Jackson continues his oil painting course while Evelyn Cook shows how to make a garden. Pressing: Joe Maden reveals the joys of allotment gardening; and Hunter Davies goes for a walk around a London park.

6.00 **Maneclipse**. Neil Cossons continues his series that looks at the way in which man has shaped Britain's landscape since the industrial Revolution. 250 years ago, this evening he visits the Kennet and Avon canal, originally designed to link the ports of London and Bristol. Made redundant by the Great Western Railway, it helped to construct the canal today is being restored to help to preserve it as an historically significant leisure amenity.

6.30 **Here's Lucy**. The first of a new series and Lucy persuades her brother-in-law to use the talents of his two children at a lavish party he is throwing. But they have to step into the breach at the last moment.

7.00 **Channel Four News** with Peter Sissons, Trevor Macdonald and Sarah Hogg. Headlines at 7.30 with city news at 7.55 followed by Foreign Perspectives.

7.50 **Comment**. With his view on a matter of topical importance is Chota Karod, editor-in-chief of the Asian Star.

8.00 **The World Athletics Championships**. Highlights of the second day's events in Helsinki which included the finals of the triple jump and the men's and women's 100 metres.

8.30 **City Centre Cycling** from Glasgow. The second leg of the Kallag's Cycling Championships, decided over five miles. Introduced by Steve Rider with commentator Phil Lippert.

9.30 **Ear to the Ground**. Current affairs for young adults. Tonight's items include a visit to the Young Socialists' Summer Camp; problems met by disabled students; contemporary art and singer, Tricia.

10.30 **The Eleventh Hour**. Film: Two Stage Sisters (1964) The second film in the series devoted to issues affecting women today was made in China, just prior to the Cultural Revolution, and was one of the hits of the National Film Theatre's 1980 retrospective of Chinese cinema. The story concerns a young actress, one who works for her father's travelling opera troupe, the other a runaway bride who joins the troupe to escape the wrath of her family. The film is preceded by a short introduction.

12.45 **Close-down**.

## CHOICE

the military dictatorship. Rauff has been secretly filmed by World in Action and briefly interviewed, but for the four weeks the cameras were camped outside his home. Rauff emerged only twice.

One of the more deserving cases in a series of repeats is tonight's **Q.E.D. OLD WIVES' TALES** (BBC2 7.50 pm) in which Professor Noel Dilly wanders the Cotswolds testing the truth behind old country sayings. Surprisingly, a fair number stand up to modern scientific examination but, predictably, most of them are proved to be nonsense. Either way, Professor Dilly's investigations make for a most enjoyable half-hour.

Another welcome repeat is John

Arden's **Giles Cooper Award-winning play, THE OLD MAN SLEEPS ALONE** (Radio 4 8.10 pm) which was commissioned by the BBC as part of their 60th anniversary celebrations. The play, in the 12th century, concerns the building of Durham Cathedral. The French master mason in charge of the project is dying and has to leave the completion of the task to his two young English apprentices. But which of them will inherit the secrets of his craft? His daughter shares his secret and, in a dying wish, the Frenchman asks her to impart the knowledge to the apprentice she chooses to marry. Should she wed the abler of the two or the one she would prefer to marry? Linda Gardner plays the daughter with Nigel Anthony and Christian Rodska as the two apprentices.

## Radio 4

6.00 **News Briefing**. 6.10 **Farming Week** presented from Northern Ireland by John Johnston. 6.25 **Shipping Forecast**. 6.30 **Today**, including 6.45 **Prayer for the Day**, 6.55 **Weather**, 7.00, 8.00 **News**, 7.25, 8.25 **Sport**, 8.30, 7.30, 8.25 **Summary**, 8.35 **Thought for the Day**. 8.35 **The Week on 4**. A preview of the week's programmes by David Hutchinson. 8.43 **Cartoon: Aways!** by Hazel Burton, a story in five parts by Edward Phillips. Set in the year of the Battle of Traillair, the characters are the 12-year-old Henchman whose lives change dramatically when they meet a near-dead soldier on a beach. 8.57 **Weather**, travel. 9.00 **News**. Start the Week with Richard Bann. 9.15 **News**. Start the Week with Richard Bann. 9.30 **Small Country Living**: magazine for people in the countryside. 9.35 **Morning Story**: My Uncle Lemmie, by Hil David. The reader is Cyril. 9.45 **Daily Service**. 11.00 **News**, travel. Down Your Way visits Peterborough, Brian Johnston reports on the world's largest travel agency, and the Mene Valley. 11.40 **Radio 4's "Listeners"** requests presented by Charles Tomlinson and read by Isabel Jones and Andrew Sachs. 12.00 **News**. Your Yours: consumer advice. Presented by Paul Harvey. 12.27 **World in 25 Years**, with Johnny Morris, who, this week, recalls some of the people he met when he was in New York.

12.55 **Weather**, travel. 1.00 **The World at One**. 1.05 **The Archers**. 1.15 **Shipping Forecast**. 2.00 **News**. Woman's Hour, introduced by Sue MacGregor. Included today is The Ollin in which the lowly town of Stratford-upon-Avon joins members of the Royal Shakespeare Company to recreate the town for survival of most poor Victorian and Edwardian ancestors. There is also part four of Richard 12.10 **News**. The Plague Dogs. 3.00 **News**. Afternoon Theatre: Madam Main Course, by Peter

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## TONIGHT'S PROM

7.30 **Haydn: Symphony No 7** in G major (Le Muc). Tchaikovsky: Violin Concerto in D major (Le Muc). 8.50 **Dvorak: Symphony No 5** in F major (Le Muc). 9.15 **Haydn: Piano Trio** in G major (Le Muc). Radio 3 Stereo.

## Radio 3

6.55 **Weather**. 7.00 **News**. 7.05 **Morning Concert**: Walter Leigh, Eric Coates, Sam-Sears (Piano concerto No 4), Stokowski (Symphony No 1). 8.00 **News**. 8.05 **Morning Concert** (continued): Zaratini, Vivaldi (Mandolin Concerto in C), Handel (Messiah excerpt), Beethoven (Piano Sonata in E Minor Op 90), recitals.

8.50 **News**. 9.05 **This week's composers**: Berwald and Liszt. 10.00 **Preludes and Fugues**. Susan Bradshaw (piano) plays six pieces from Bach's Well-tempered clavier (Book 2). 10



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